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PREFACE TO VOL. XV.

THE present volume, which is the last of the Third Series of our Journal, is, not less than several preceding ones, marked by the presence of some very valuable and interesting papers. Among them may be mentioned the "List of High Sheriffs of Denbighshire," the "Catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS. at Peniarth," the compilation of which has resulted in the discovery of another ancient Cornish MS. ; and an essay on Irish and Welsh Oghams. To these may be added the valuable account of Penmynydd and the Tudors, and a spirited memoir of Admiral Sir Thomas Button of Worleton and Cardiff. The cromlechs of North Wales have again been treated of at considerable length ; and the other papers which complete the volume, though of smaller extent, will be found full of interesting matter.

It is impossible to avoid mentioning the continual labours of Mr. Clark and Mr. Barnwell in illustrating Welsh antiquities ; and it would be ungracious not to

point out the successful efforts of Mr. Prichard and Mr. Wynn Williams in systematically searching out, delineating, and describing the Early Remains of their own county, Anglesey.

The Editorial Sub-Committee have again to thank members for their effective cooperation ; and they hope that equal activity will be shewn in contributing to the new or Fourth Series now about to commence.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. LVII.—JANUARY, 1869.

SHERIFFS OF DENBIGHSHIRE.

THE authority for the names of the sheriffs in the following list, is an old MS. entitled "The Names of the Sheriffs of Denbighshire ever since the same became Shire Ground," preserved among the Harl. MSS. in the British Museum, and numbered 2,122. This list terminates at the year 1682. It has been compared with

1. A curious old Welsh MS., probably written about 1597 (the last sheriff mentioned in it having served the office that year), found at Gwaunynog in the last stages of decay. The document was styled "Llyma afv o sir-yddion yn sir ddinbech er pan aeth Kymrv yn dir Sir-oedd" (here are such as have been sheriffs in Denbighshire since Wales became a land of shires). This list has been published in the *Records of Denbigh*.

2. A list existing at Denbigh in MS., which appeared in a Welsh magazine called the *Gwyllyddydd* (for 1828), edited by the late Rev. Walter Davies, and subsequently in the *Records of Denbigh*. This list, which comes down to 1828, will be followed from 1682 to that date, differs but slightly from the Harl. MS. The discrepancies will be noticed.

In referring to the three lists, for the sake of brevity we shall call them respectively the Harl., Gwaunynog, and Denbigh lists.

REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

1541.—*John Salusbury, Chamberlain of Denbigh*, was the second son of Sir Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt., who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Blackheath, June 22nd, 1497, when Lord Audley and the Cornish insurgents were defeated. Upon that occasion he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Henry VII. Sir Thomas married Joan, daughter of Sir William Vaughan, Chamberlain of North Wales; died in January, 1505, and was buried in the chapel of the Priory of the Carmelites, or White Friars, at Denbigh, which was founded by his ancestor, John Salusbury, who died A.D. 1298. The Salusbury family traces its descent from Adam de Salzburg, who was a younger son of the Duke of Bavaria, and came into Wales with Edward I, who gave him Llyweni.

Arms.—*Gules, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or, between three crescents of the third.*

1542.—*Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt.* He was the son of Sir Roger Salusbury, and was grandson of the above Sir Thomas. In 1530 he was made constable of Denbigh Castle, and was also chancellor and chamberlain of Denbighshire. He was made one of the knights of the carpet, by royal mandate, in the first year of the reign of Edward VI, and was chosen to represent the county in the Parliaments of 1553 and 1554. He married Jane, daughter and coheir of David Myddelton of Chester, Esq., fourth son of David Myddelton of Gwaunynog, co. of Denbigh, Esq., receiver-general for North Wales in the reign of Edward IV. Sir John died in 1578, and left the following issue by Elizabeth, daughter of John Puleston, Esq., and sister of Sir John Puleston of Bersham, Knt.:

- i. *John Salusbury*, heir of Llyweni, and M.P. for Denbigh in 1554. He died before his father; and was married to Catherine of Berain, sole daughter and heiress of Tudor ab Robert Fychan of Berain, Esq.
- ii. *Robert* married Margaret, daughter of Edward

- Stanley, Esq. He was ancestor of the Stanleys of Eulo.
- III. *Thomas* of Denbigh, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lloyd Rosindale of Denbigh.
 - IV. *Hugh* married to Anne, daughter of Sir George Stanley, Knt.
 - V. *Edward* married to Martha, daughter of Bartholomew Dod of London.
 - VI. *Roger Salusbury* married to Anne, daughter and coheiress of Richard Clough of Bachygraig (now called Brynbella), Knt.
 - VII. *George* married to Mary, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor, son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Eaton in the county of Chester, Knt.
 - VIII. *Leonard*, o. s. p.
 - IX. *Elizabeth* married to John Salusbury of Rûg, Esq.
 - X. *Jane* married to John Hanmer, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Hanmer.

1543.—*Sir John Puleston of Bersham* (or Plâs-y-Mers) in the parish of Wrexham, Knt., was the son of John Puleston, son of John Puleston of Hafodywern in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., who married Alson, daughter of Howel ap Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Bersham, Esq., by his second wife, Alson, daughter and coheiress of Howel ab Goronwy ab Ieuan ab Goronwy of Hafod-y-Wern, Esq., ab Gruffydd ab Hwfa ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg. He married, first, Gainor, daughter of Robert ab Meredydd ab Hwlkin Lloyd of Glynllifon, co. of Carnarvon, Esq.; and secondly, Janet, daughter of Meredydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cessail-Gyfarch, Esq. Sir John was Chamberlain of North Wales and Constable of Carnarvon Castle, and died in 1551. He left issue by his first wife:

- I. *Robert*, who succeeded at Bersham, and was married to Elen, daughter of William Williams of Cochwillan, Esq.
- II. *Roland*, who was high sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1575.

- III. *Elizabeth*, wife of John Wynn ab Hugh of Bodvil.
 - IV. *Sibyl*, the wife of William Lloyd of Rhiwaedog.
 - V. *Elin*, wife of Maurice ab Elis of Celynnenau.
 - VI. *Jane*, who married, first, Edward Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Esq.; secondly, Rhys Thomas of Carnarvon, Esq.
 - VII. *Margaret*, the wife of William Lewis of Persaddfed, Esq. Together with three other sons *o. s. p.*
- By his second wife he had issue :
- I. *Hugh*, ancestor of the Pulestons of Llwyn-y-Cnotiau, who married Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Hugh Lloyd of Llwyn-y-Cnotiau, in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon.
 - II. *Jane*, the wife of Rhys Wynn.
 - III. *Anne*, the wife of Edward Conway; and
 - IV. *Margaret*.

Arms.—1. *Argent*, on a bend *sable* three mullets *argent*, for Puleston. 2. *Sable*, three lions passant *argent*, for Hwfa ab Iorwerth of Hafod-y-wern.

1544.—*John Puleston of Tir-Mon, Esq.*, was half-brother to the preceding sheriff, and son of John Puleston, Esq., by his second wife, Alice, daughter of Hugh Lewis of Persaddfed, Esq. He married Elizabeth (or Elen, according to some MS.¹), daughter of Piers Stanley of Euloe, Esq., and had issue :

- I. *Piers* of Hafod-y-Wern, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, Knt.
- II. *Richard*, who married Jane, daughter of Gruffydd ab Edward ab Morgan of Brymbo.
- III. *Roger* of Eltham, who married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cowell, Esq.
- IV. *Emma*, who married (1) John Lewis of Gwersyllt, Esq.; (2), John Brereton, Esq.; and (3), William Hooker, Esq.
- V. *Jane*, married to John Wynn ab David ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madwg Pabo ab Ednyfed Goch of Bersham, descended from Ednyfed (who

¹ Harl. MS. 2299.

bore a lion statant guardant *gules*) ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon.

- VI. *Janet*, married to John Wynn ab Robert ab David of Groes-Voel and Hafod-y-bwch, Esq., descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon.
- VII. *Elizabeth* married to Robert Sonlli ab Robert Wynn Sonlli of Sonlli, Esq.; descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion ramp. *sa*.
- VIII. *Lili* married to Roger Decaf of Rwytyrn, Esq., ab David Decaf of Rwytyrn, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion ramp. *azure*.
- IX. *Emeline* married to John Wynn of Gresford, Esq., ab David ab Robert ab David of Sutton, Esq.; descended from Elidr ab Rhys Sais, who bore *ermine*, a lion ramp. *azure*.
- X. *Catherine* married to Owen Rose of Malpas.

Arms.—See 1543.

1545.—*John Owen of Garth-y-Medd* in the parish of Abergelau, Esq., was the eldest son and heir of Owen ab Gruffydd ab Madog of Garth-y-Medd, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Tudor ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd Lloyd, Esq. He married Elen, daughter of Piers Coetmore of Llanllechid, Esq., and Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Knt. This family is descended from Jarddur (grand forester of Snowdon) ab Trahaiarn, chief of one of the noble tribes of Wales, upon whom Llywelyn the Great bestowed Penrhyn and the whole hundred of Llechwedd Uchaf. He had issue, besides *Piers*, who was sheriff in 1584 (p. 21), six other sons (*John, Hugh, George, Thomas, Owen, and William*), four daughters, the youngest of whom, *Catherine*, was married to David Holland of Kinmael, ab Piers Holland, Esq.

Arms.—*Gules*, a chev. inter three stags' heads cabossed *argent*.

1546.—*Robert Salusbury of Rûg* was the son and heir of Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd, co. of Denbigh, Esq., and Margaret Wen, his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Owain Brogyntyn of Rûg, Esq. He was

high sheriff for Merionethshire in the years 1544 and 1549, and married Catherine, daughter of John ab Madog ab Howel of Llyn, and had issue :

- i. *John Salusbury* of Rûg and Bachymbyd, Esq., high sheriff of Merionethshire in 1559 and 1578, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt., and had issue :

1. *Sir Robert Salusbury* of Rûg and Bachymbyd, o. s. p.

2. *John*.

3. *William Salusbury*, commonly called "Salusbury Hosannau gleision," or "Blue Stockings," governor of Denbigh Castle, which he repaired at his own expense, and held against the Parliamentary Major-General, Mytton, from the 16th of July, 1646, till the 3rd of November in the same year, and surrendered then only upon honourable conditions. (Pennant, ii, 164; App. viii.) The colonel's son, John, appears to have succeeded his uncle at Rûg.

4. *Margaret* married to John Lloyd of Bodidris in Yale.

ii, iii. *Hugh* and *Piers* s. p.

iv. *Jane* married to John Conway of Bodrhyddan, Esq.

v. *Alice* mar. to Simon Thelwall of Plâs-y-Ward, Esq.

vi. *Elen* mar. to John Lloyd, Esq.

Arms.—As Salusbury of Llyweni.

EDWARD VI.

1547.—*John Edwards of Chirk, Esq.*, was son and heir of William Edwards of Plâs-Newydd, Constable of Chirk, who died 1532, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of John Hookes, Esq. A John Edwards of Chirk represented the county of Denbigh in the Parliament which assembled in 1588. He married Jane, daughter of Sir George Calverley, of Calverley in Cheshire, Knt. This family is descended from Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford and Gloucester, lord of Chirk, Whit-

tington, Oswestry, the two Maelors, and Erging Ewias, founder of the noble tribe of the Marches of Powysland. He had issue :

- I. *John Edwards* of Plâs-Newydd, married to Ann, daughter of Robt. Pultenham, Esq., and had issue :
John Edwards of Plâs-Newydd, Esq., married (1), Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Sherborne, Knt.; (2), Jane, daughter of Roger Puleston, Esq. By his first wife he was father to John Edwards of Plâs-Newydd, who married Magdalene, daughter of Randle Broughton of Broughton, and had issue two coheiresses.
- II. *William*, a captain in the army, who died Feb. 11, 1606.
- III. *Jane*, wife of (1) John Ellis of Alrhey; (2), John Wynn ab William.
- IV. *Ann* married to David ab Matthew Wynn ab David ab Edward of Trefor, in the parish of Llangollen, Esq., ancestor of the Trefors of Trefor Hall.
- V. *Catherine* married to William Leycester of Toft Hall, co. of Chester, Esq.

Arms.—Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*s, a lion ramp. or.

1548.—*Cadwaladr Morris of Foelas, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Morris Gethin, second son of Rhys ab Meredith ab Tudor of Foelas, Esq. Rhys was one of the Welsh leaders at the battle of Bosworth, 1485. When Sir William Brandon was prostrated by King Richard, he was entrusted with the British standard of the red dragon. He was buried in the church of Ysptyt Ifan, together with his wife, Lowry, daughter and heiress of Howell ab Gruffydd Goch of Rhôs Rhyfoniog, where their effigies still remain. The family is descended from Marchweithian, lord of Isdulas, and chief of one of the noble tribes of North Wales. He obtained a grant from the crown to himself and his brother, Robert Gethin ap Morris, of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the parish of Llanwith (?), co. Denbigh, being parcel of the township of Hiraethog, then lately belonging to the Monastery of Conway, dissolved by act of Parliament;

and amongst the rest of the tenements, etc., that of Tyddyn-y-Foelas, late in the tenure and occupation of Morris ap Rhys ap Meredydd, to hold to them for the consideration of £98 4s., by patent dated 16th March, 1545. Cadwaladr Morris married Catherine, daughter and coheirress of John Lloyd ab William ab Rhys, of Plas-y-Nant in the co. of Flint, Esq., and left issue:

- I. *Robert Wynn*, his heir, high sheriff in the years 1549 and 1574.
- II. *Rhys Wynn* married to Margaret, daughter of Ellis ab William ab Gruffydd, and had issue, *Thomas*, who was high sheriff in 1624. (See that date.)
- III. *Ann*, the wife of Maurice ab Hugh of Graianllyn, Esq.

Arms.—*Gules*, a lion rampant *arg.*, holding in its paws a rose *gules*, leaves and stem *ppr.*

1549.—*Robert Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Foelas, Esq.*, was the son and heir of the preceding high sheriff. He obtained a grant from the crown, dated the 27th of June, 1590, of lands, etc., situate in the township of Hiraethog (formerly belonging to the Monastery of Conway), part thereof lately in the tenure and occupation of Maurice Gethyn, and other parts now or late in the occupation of Cadwaladr ab Maurice Gethyn ab Rhys ab Meredydd, to hold to himself and his heirs in fee and common socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, and not *in capite*. (Patents in the Rolls Chapel.) By his wife, Grace, daughter of Sir Roger Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt., he had issue:

- I. *Cadwaladr*, high sheriff in 1605. (See that date.)
- II. *Thomas*, and
- III. *Robert*, who d. *s. p.*
- IV. *Maurice Gethyn, alias Wynn* of Llanganhafal, ancestor of the Wynns of that place; married to Alice, daughter and heiress of John ab Ieuan of Llanynys.
- V. *Ellis Wynn*, B.A.
- VI. *Catherine*, married to Thomas Wynn of Dyffryn Aled, Esq.

- vii. *Margaret* married to Richard Panton of Anglesey.
- viii. *Jane* married to John Eaton ab Edward ab Roger of Fferm, Esq.
- ix. *Elizabeth* married to Robert Lloyd of Tre'r Beirdd, Esq.
- x. *Gaenor* married to John ab Robert of Nercwys, Esq.
- xi. *Mary* married to Edward ab Thomas Lloyd of Llangwynfen, Esq.

1550.—*Ellis Price of Plas Yolyn, LL.D.*, was the second son of Robert ab Rhys (chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey), second son of Rhys ab Meredydd, standard-bearer at the battle of Bosworth. He was generally known during his lifetime as the "Doctor Goch." He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and was eminent for his powers of disputation, being one of those chosen by his college, in 1532, to dispute against the representatives of the University of Oxford, when he got the best of it. He represented the county of Merioneth in the parliament of Queen Mary and the first and second parliaments of Queen Elizabeth. He was sheriff no less than fourteen times, for his own and the neighbouring counties, viz. for Merionethshire seven times, in the years 1552, 1556, 1564, 1568, 1574, 1579, and 1584; for Carnarvonshire once, in the year 1558; for Anglesey twice, in 1578 and 1586; and for his native county four times, in the years 1550, 1557, 1569, and 1573. He was one of the council of the Court of the Marches, and was the first named of the gentlemen directed by Queen Elizabeth to hold the royal Eisteddfodd at Caerwys in 1567; and obtained a grant of the manor of Ysppyty Ieuan, formerly belonging to the Knights Hospitallars of St. John. Pennant (iii, 140) describes him as "a creature of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and devoted to all his bad designs. He was the greatest of our knaves in the period in which he lived, the most dreaded oppressor in his neighbourhood, and a true sycophant, for a common address of his letters to his patron was, 'O Lord, in thee do I put my trust.'" There is every reason to believe that this description is truth-

ful, as his name appears mixed up with all the tyrannical dealings of the Earl of Leicester with his Denbighshire tenants. In the neighbourhood the "Red Doctor" still lives in tradition as a great oppressor, and as one who had dealings with the Evil One. (Lists of sheriffs, *Arch. Camb.*, 1860, 117, "Enwogion Cymru.") By his wife, Eirlliw, daughter of Sir Owen Pool, a priest, of Llandecwyn near Harlech, he had issue:

- i. *Thomas* of Plas Yolyn, Esq., lord of the manor of Yspytty-Ieuan, high sheriff in 1599.
- ii. *Richard Pryse*.
- iii. *Jane* married (1) to Lewis Owen of Dolgellan; (2) to John Conway of Gwerneigrôn.
- iv. *Margaret* married to Piers Lloyd of Dôl, Esq.
- v. *Catherine* married to David Vaughan, M.A., ab Morgan ab Meredydd.
- vi. *Gaenor* married to Gawen Goodman of Ruthin, Esq. *Arms.*—See 1548. (Harl. MS. 2299.)

1551.—*John Lloyd of Ial, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Tudor Lloyd of Bodidris-yn-Ial, Esq., and Catherine, his wife, daughter of John ab Iorwerth, or Edward of Plas-Newydd, in the parish of Chirk, Esq. He married Catherine, daughter of Harri Goch Salusbury, of Llanrhaidr in Dyffryn Clwyd, Esq., the son of Harri Salusbury, second son of Thomas Salusbury Hên of Llyweni, Esq. This family is descended from Llywelyn ab Ynyr, who for his services at the battle of Crogen, in 1165, received a grant of the township of Gellau-Gynan, and permission to bear the following arms: "Paly of eight, *argent* and *gules*, in a border or charged with eight tor-teaux."¹ John Lloyd had issue:

- i. *David o. s. p.*
- ii. *Sir Evan Lloyd*, of Bodidris in Yale, knight banneret, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, Esq., and relict of John Wynn of Boddanwyddog, Esq., and had issue:
 1. *Sir John Lloyd* of Bodidris in Yale, knight

¹ In the *Records of Denbigh*, p. 93, an ode in praise of John Lloyd, by "Simwnt Vychan yn 1560," is given.

banneret, who married Margaret, daughter of John Salusbury of Rûg, Esq., and was by her father of Evan Lloyd, of Bodidris in Yale, Esq., who was captain in the service of Charles I, and Custos Rotulorum for the co. of Denbigh: *ob.* 1637, and was buried in the church of Llanarmon.

2. *Catherine*, wife of Cadwaladr Price of Rhiwlas, Esq.

III. *Lewis Lloyd*.

IV. *John Lloyd* of Ruthin.

v. *William*, who d. *s. p.*

VI. *Margaret* married to John Price of Eglwysegl, one of the Council for the Court of the Marches, and high sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1563.

VII. *Jane* married to John Eyton of Leeswood (Coed-y-llai), Esq., descended from Cynwrig Efell, lord of Eglwysegl.

VIII. *Catherine* married to John Trevor Fychan of Oswestry, Esq.

IX. *Ann* married to Edward Brereton of Borasham, Esq., ab Owen Brereton. (Harl. MS. 2299.)

The Lloyds of Bodidris are now represented by the Right Hon. the Lord Mostyn.

1552.—*William Mostyn of Maesglâs, Esq.*, was the second son, and eventually heir (on the death of his elder brother, Pyers, without issue), of Pyers Mostyn of Talacre, Esq., third son of Richard ab Howel ab Ieuan Fychan of Mostyn, Esq. He married Anne, daughter and coheirress of Harri ab Thomas ab Harri of Maesglas and Basingwerk Abbey, co. of Flint, Esq., descended from Ednowain Bendew, chief of one of the fifteen noble tribes of Gwynedd, by whom he was father of

I. *Edward Mostyn* of Talacre, Maesglas, and Basingwerk Abbey, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Morgan of Gwylgre, Esq. (or Golden Grove), who was grandfather of the first baronet, Sir Edward, created 28th of April, 1670.

II. *Thomas Mostyn* married to daughter of Rhys Wynn Fychan, Esq.

- III. *Jane* married to Nicholas Pennant ab Harri ab Edward Pennant, Esq.
- IV. *Elizabeth* married to William Pugh of Penrhyn Creuddyn, Esq.
- V. *Catherine* married to Peter Pennant, Esq., ab Ellis Pennant.
- VI. *Eleanor* married to John Lloyd ab David Lloyd ab Howel of Downing, Esq.
- VII. *Mary* married to Robert Roberts of Nerquis, Esq., ab John, descended from Cynwrig Efell. And others who d. s. p. (Harl. MS. 2299.)

The Mostyn family is descended through Tudor Trevor from Vortigern, who was elected king of Britain on the assassination of Constans, 425.

Arms.—1. Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*s, a lion rampt. *or*, for Tudor Trefor. 2. *Azure*, a lion rampt. party per fess *or* and *argent* in a border of the third charged with eight annulets *sable*, for Lluddoccaf, Earl of Hereford and Gloucester.

MARY.

1553.—*Edward Almor*¹ of *Almor*, Esq., eldest son of John Almor of Almor, Esq., by Mary, daughter of John Longford, of Trefalyn in the parish of Gresford, Esq., and grandson, by Catherine, his wife (daughter of Philip Egerton of Egerton, Esq.), of John Almor of Almor, Esq., eldest son of John Almor of Almor, Esq., one of the marshalls of the hall to King Henry VII. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Calverley of Calverley, Cheshire, Knt., and relict of — Bostock of Cheshire, Esq., by whom he had issue only one son, *William*, high sheriff in 1587.

Arms.—1. *Azure*, a lion salient *or*, armed and langued *gu.*, with the difference of a crescent for Eunydd, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd. 2. *Az.*, a fess *or* inter three horses' heads erased *arg.*, for Rhys ab Marchan, lord of Ruthin. (Harl. MS. 1969.)

¹ The Denbigh list has Robert Massey of Maesmynan, but the Gwaenynog list has "edwart almor."

1554.—*Robert Massey*¹ of *Maesmynan, Esq.*

1555.—*Foulk Lloyd of Henllan*, otherwise called *Foulk Lloyd Rossendale*, of *Foxhall* in the parish of *Henllan*, was the eldest son of *Piers Lloyd Rossendale of Foxhall, Esq.*, by *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert Salusbury of Llanrwst, Esq.* This family is descended from *Harry Rossendale*, of *Rossendale* near *Clitheroe* in *Lancashire*, who had lands given to him in the neighbourhood of *Denbigh* by *Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln* and *Lord of Denbigh and Rhyfoniog, 1287*. *Foulk Lloyd* married *Mary*, daughter and sole heiress of *John Dacres, Esq.*, and had issue :

i. *John Lloyd* of *Foxhall*, married (1) *Sybil*, daughter of *Richard Glynn, Esq.*; (2), *Ann*, daughter of *John aer Conway of Bodrhyddan, Esq.* By his first wife he was the father of

1. *Foulk Lloyd*, high sheriff in 1592 and 1623.

(See p. 25.)

2. *Richard Lloyd*.

3. *Mary* married to *Pyers ab John*.

4. *Isabel*.

5. *Catherine* married to *Hugh ab Thomas ab William*.

ii. *Harri Lloyd*.

iii. *Alice* married to *Foulk ab Ieuan*.

iv. *Margaret* married (1) to *Foulk ab David*; (2) to *Pyers Salusbury*.

v. *Catherine* married to *Thomas ab Hugh*.

Arms.—Quarterly *or* and *az.*, two roebucks passant countercharged of the field. (*Lewys Dwnn*.)

1556.—*Thomas Billot of Burton, Esq.*, was the eldest son of *John Billot*, of *Morton* in co. of *Chester*, and *Jane*, his wife, daughter of *Ralph Morton* of *Little Morton*, co. of *Chester, Esq.* (who bore *arg.* a greyhound *sable*, collared *gules*), and grandson of *Thomas Billot ab Thomas Billot ab John Billot*, who married *Catherine*,

¹ The *Denbigh* list gives *Edward Almor*. This error has evidently arisen from want of care on the part of copyists. The *Gwaenynog* list gives "*Robert massi*" as sheriff for this year.

daughter and coheiress of Thomas Moreton, lord of Great Moreton in the co. of Chester (24th Hen. VI). He purchased divers lands in Burton and Gresford, in the co. of Denbigh (5th Ed. VI), and was farmer of St. John's Hospital in Chester. He married Alice, daughter of William Roydon of Burton, Esq. (who bore *az.* three stags' heads erased in bend *or*), by whom he had issue ten sons and six daughters:

1. *Edward Billot* of Morton and Burton, Esq., in 1597 married Amy, daughter and coheiress of Anthony Grosvenor of Diddleston, Esq., by whom he had issue:
 1. *John*, sheriff in 1642. (See that date.)
 2. *George*.
 3. *Thomas*.
 4. *Susanna* married to — Broughton.
 5. *Frances*.
 6. *Mary* married to Thomas Gamul of Chester.
- II. *Thomas*.
- III. *Hugh Billot* (or Bellot), D.D., Bishop of Bangor, Dec. 1585; translated to Chester, June 25th, 1595; died 1596, and lies buried in the chancel of Wrexham Church. (Willis' *Bangor*, p. 107.)
- IV. *John*. V. *George*.
- VI. *Robert* of Bersham, 1560, married to Anne, daughter of Piers Mostyn of Talacre, Esq.
- VII. *David*. VIII. *Matthew*. IX. *Owen*.
- X. *Cuthbert*, Archdeacon of Chester.
- XI. *Mary* married (1) to Richard Mynsule of Mynsule; (2), Arthur Stackey.
- XII. *Ermine* married (1) to John Manley of Pulton; (2), to Thomas Maudley of Lache near Chester.
- XIII. *Dorothy* married to John Drinkwater of Chester.
- XIV. *Jane*. XV. *Elizabeth*. XVI. *Susan*.

This family is descended from Sir Ingram Billot of Thorpe Billot in the co. of Norfolk.

Arms.—*Argt.* on a chief *gules*, three cinquefoils of the field. (Harl. MS. 1971.)

1557.—*Ellis Price, LL.D.* (See p. 9.)

ELIZABETH.

1558.—*Edward Almor of Pant Yochin.* (See p. 12)

1559.—*Robert Puleston of Bersham, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Sir John Puleston, Knt., high sheriff in 1543. He represented the co. of Denbigh in the third Parliament of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1571. (See p. 3.)

1560.—*Robert Fletcher of Llanfair Dyffryn-Clwyd, Esq.*

1561.—*Thomas Morris of Ruthin, Esq.*

1562.—*Robert ab Hugh of Creuddin, Esq.*, was the eldest son of William Pugh of Penrhyn Creuddin, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Mostyn of Talacre, Maesglas, and Basingwerk Abbey, Esq. Robert ab Hugh represented the co. of Denbigh in the first Parliament of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1558. He married Margaret, daughter of John Lewis, of Presadded in Anglesey, Esq.; descended from Hwfa ab Cynddelw, chief of one of the noble tribes of North Wales, who held his estate in fee by attending the prince's coronation, and bearing up the right side of the canopy over the prince's head at that solemnity. (Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*.) He bore *gules*, a chev. inter three lions ramp. *or.* The Creuddin family is descended from Marchudd, lord of Uwchdulas, baron of Brynffanigl, and chief of one of the noble tribes of Gwynedd and Powys. The last male heir of this family, Edward Philip Pugh of Penrhyn Creuddin and Coetmore, in the county of Carnarvon, had an elder daughter and coheiress, Bridget, who in 1766 married Lieut.-Colonel Glynne Wynne, brother of Thomas first Lord Newborough, by whom she had issue an only daughter and heiress, Bridget, married in 1792 to John Perceval fourth Earl of Egmont, who in her right became possessed of Penrhyn Creuddyn and Coetmore. These are now the property of their grandson, Sir George James Perceval, Bart., sixth Earl of Egmont. (For a further account of the old family, see Williams's *History of Aberconway*, p. 122.)

Arms.—*Gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the neck ppr., wreathed about the temples, *argent* and *sable*.

1563.—*Jeffrey Holland of Eglwysfach, Esq.*, was the son of Hugh Holland, of Plas-yn-Pennant in the parish of Eglwysfach, Esq., and Alice, his wife, daughter of Robert ab Ieuan ab Meurig, of Bodsilin in Anglesey, Esq. He married Jane, daughter of Ieuan Owen, of Trebwill in the parish of Llansantffraid, Esq., ab John ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch, lord of Rhôs.

Arms.—*Azure*, semé de fleurs-de-lys, a lion rampant gardant *or*.

1564.—*John Thomas ab William of Glan Conway, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Thomas ab William, of Y Tyddyn Du in the parish of Llansantffraid-Glan Conway, Esq., son of John ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch, lord of Rhôs. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Throgmorton, Knt., by whom he had issue, *Robert*, his heir, and seven other children. This family is descended from Marchudd, lord of Uwchdulas, and founder of the eighth noble tribe of North Wales and Powys.

Arms.—1 and 4, *or*, a gryffon segreant *gules*, for Gruffydd Goch; 2 and 3, *gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the neck ppr., wreathed about the temples *argent* and *sable* for Marchudd.

1565.—*Edward Conway of Bryn Euryn, Esq.*, otherwise called Llys Bryn Euryn, in the parish of Llandrillo Uwch Dulas, was the eldest son of Hugh Conway, Esq., by Elen, his wife, daughter of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Knt. Hugh Conway of Llys Bryn Euryn was the son of Reinallt Conway ab Hugh Conway ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch, lord of Rhôs. Edward Conway married Anne, daughter of Sir John Puleston, Knt., high sheriff in 1543, by Janet, his wife, and had issue, *Hugh Conway* of Llys Bryn Euryn, his heir; another son, *Robert*, and six daughters.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth, Gruffydd Goch; second and third, Marchudd.

1566.—*Hugh Puleston of Bersham, Esq.*, was a younger son of Sir John Puleston of Bersham, Knt., by Janet, his second wife. Hugh married Margaret, daughter and coheirress of Hugh Lloyd, of Llwyn-y-Cnotiau in the

parish of Wrexham, Esq. (descended, through Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, from Tudor Trefor), by whom he was ancestor of the Pulestons of Llwyn-y-Cnotiau.

Arms.—Those of his father.

1567.—*Foulk Lloyd of Henllan, Esq.* (for the second time. See p. 12.)

1568.—*Evan Lloyd of Bodidris in Yale, Esq.*, afterwards knighted, was the eldest son of John Lloyd of Bodidris, Esq., high sheriff in 1551. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, Esq., who first assumed the name of Mostyn in accordance with the advice of Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Lord President of the Marches, in the reign of Henry VIII. Evan Lloyd of Yale was chosen to represent the county of Denbigh in the fifth Parliament of the reign of Elizabeth, in 1585, and was high sheriff of Merionethshire in 1581.

For arms and issue, see p. 10.

1569.—*Ellis Price of Plas Yolyn, LL.D.* (for the third time.)

1570.—*Robert Puleston of Bersham, Esq.* (for the second time. See p. 15.)

1571.—*Edward Almor of Pant Yochin, Esq.* (for the third time. See pp. 12, 15.)

1572.—*Simon Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Richard Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Herle, Esq. He was one of the council for the Court of the Marches, and was chosen to represent the borough of Denbigh and its contributory constituencies in the Parliaments of 1547, 1553, and 1571; and the county of Denbigh in the second Parliament of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in 1563. He married, first, Alice, daughter of Robert Salusbury of Rûg, Esq.; and secondly, Jane, daughter of John Massey, of Broxon in Cheshire, Esq. He died in 1586, aged sixty; and was buried at Ruthin, where his monument still exists. By his first wife he had issue:

1. *Edward Thelwall* of Plas-y-Ward, sheriff in 1590.

II. *Robert.*

III. *Eubele.*

IV. *Richard* married to Jane, daughter and heiress of Elis ab Owen, of Branas-issaf in the parish of Llandrillo, in Edeyrnion, Esq., and had issue, *Simon*, who died, and left his lands to Thomas Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward.

By his second wife he left issue:

I. *Simon* married to Gaenor, daughter of Ellis Price of Plas Yolyn.

II. *Elizabeth* married (1) to Thomas ab Maurice ab John; (2), to Edward Goodman ab Gawen Goodman of Ruthin.

III. *Jane* married to Edward Lloyd of Llys-Vassi, Esq., descended from Llywelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl.

Arms, see 1590.

1573.—*Ellis Price of Foelas, LL.D.* (for the fourth time. See p. 9.)

1574.—*Robert Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Foelas, Esq.* (for the second time. See p. 8.)

1575.—*Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt.* (for the second time. See p. 2.)

1576.—*Edward Jones of Cadwgan, Esq.*, was the son of John ab David ab Robert ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Iorwerth Fychan, by Janet, his wife, daughter of Edward Morgan of Plas Bold, Esq.; descended from Sanddef Hardd, lord of Morton. He was attainted of high treason, and deprived of his estate, by Elizabeth, in 1586, for endeavouring, with Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, to release Mary Queen of the Scots. On the discovery of the plot Salusbury called at Cadwgan Hall, and was assisted by his friend to escape. Jones lent him a horse, and changed clothes with his priest, in order likewise to secure his safety. Salusbury fled into Cheshire, but was soon taken. Both friends suffered death together in London, Sept. 21, 1586. Jones declared with his last breath, that he owed his death to his fidelity to his friend Salusbury.¹ He married Jane, daughter of John Wynn

¹ Pennant, i, 397.

Deccaf, of Rhwytytyn in the parish of Bangor-is-y-coed, by Maude, his wife, daughter of Ellis ab Richard of Alrhey, Esq., by whom he had issue, *Dorothy*, his heiress, married to Humphrey Ellis of Alrhey, Esq. This family descended, through Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, from Tudor Trefor.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth *ermine*, a lion rampant. *sable* (Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon); second and third, Tudor Trevor.

1577.—*John Wynn ab William of Melai*, in the parish of Llanfair-Talhaiarn, Esq., was the eldest son of William Wynn of Melai, by Alice, daughter of William ab Meredydd ab Rhys of Llanfairfechan, Esq. He was esquire of the body to Queen Mary, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Puleston, Esq., and relict of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt. This family descends, through Goronwy Llwyd ab y Penwyn of Melai, from Marchudd ab Cynan, founder of the eighth noble tribe of North Wales. John Wynn left an only son, *William*, who was high sheriff in 1586. (See that date.)

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, three boars' heads erased in pale *arg.*, for Goronwy Llwyd ab Y Penwyn; second and third *gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the neck *arg.*, environed about the temples *arg.* and *sable*.

Lord Newborough now represents this family.

1578.—*Pierce Holland of Fairdref*, in the parish of Abergelau, Esq., was the eldest son of John Holland, Esq., by Catherine, daughter of Pierce Conway, archdeacon of St. Asaph. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain, by his second wife, Alice, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd Lloyd of Kinmael, Esq.; descended from Ednyfed Fychan, Baron of Brynffanigl, etc.

The arms of the Lloyds of Kinmael were,—1, *sable*, a chev. inter three mullets *arg.*, for Rhys ab Rotpert of Kinmael; 2, *gules*, a chev. inter three mullets *or*, for Rotpert of Kinmael; 3, Ednyfed Fychan, *gules*, a chev. *ermine* inter three Englishmen's heads in profile, coupé ppr. (p. 16); 4, Machrudd ab Cynan.

1579.—*Thomas Morris of Ruthin* (for the second time).

1580.¹—*John Price of Derwen, Esq.*, only son of Rhys ab John ab Meredydd, Esq., and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Rhys, grandson of Llywelyn Gethin, Esq. He married Grace, daughter of Ffoulk Salusbury ab Pierce Salusbury of Ruthin, Esq. This family is descended from Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn in South Wales.

Arms.—*Argt.*, six bees ppr., 2, 3, 1.

1581.—*Owen Brereton of Boras*, otherwise called Plas-y-Moras, or Borasham, in the parish of Wrexham, in Maelor Gymraeg, Esq., was the eldest son and heir of John Brereton of Borasham, Esq., by Margaret Wen, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan, of Llaneurgain in the county of Flint; descended from Ednowain Bendew, founder of the seventh noble tribe of North Wales and Powys. He married Margaret, sister of Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, Esq., who was executed for his share in the Babington conspiracy, 21 Sept. 1586; and daughter of John Salusbury, heir of Llyweni, and member of Parliament for Denbigh in 1554, and Catherine, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Tudor ab Robert Fychan, of Berain in the parish of Llanyfydd, Esq. This branch of the Brereton family descends from William, second son of Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas in Cheshire, Knt., by his wife, Alicia, lady of Ipstans, daughter and heiress of William Ipstans, lord of Ipstans, son and heir of Sir John Ipstans, Knt., lord of Ipstans in the county palatine of Chester, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Corbet of Wattlesborough, Esq., third son of Sir Robert Corbet, of Wattlesborough and Moreton Corbet in the county of Salop, Knt. (Harl. MS. 1396.) Sir John Ipstans died 17 Rich. II (*argt.* a chev. inter three crescents *gules*). Sir Thomas Corbet of Wattlesborough, Knt., bore *or*, two ravens proper; 2, *sable*, an escarbuncle of eight rays *or*, for Tirret. By his first wife, Elizabeth, Owen Brereton had issue, nine sons and five daughters:

¹ The Gwaunynog list gives "jeiij lloid ab Re" (Evan Lloyd); but the Denbigh list confirms the Harl. MS.

- i. *Edward*, high sheriff in 1598.
- ii. *John* of Esclusham married to Margaret, daughter of Hugh Wynn, of Wigfair in Meriadog, Esq., and relict of Robert Empson of London. He died the 24th of Jan. 1622, and was buried at Wrexham. His line is now represented by J. Youde William Hinde, Esq., of Clochfaen.
- iii. *Mary* married (1) to Cynwrig Ashpool, Esq.; (2), Harri Jones.
- iv. *Elen* married to George Kywr of Plas Cadwgan, Esq.
- v. *Dorothy* married to Robert Trefor, Esq.
- vi. *Catherine* married to William Lloyd, of Plas Madog in the parish of Rhiwabon, Esq.

The Brereton family descends from William de Brereton, lord of Brereton in the county palatine of Chester A.D. 1125.

Arms.—*Argent*, two bars *sable*.

1582.—*Edward Hughes of Holt, Esq., Receiver.*

1583.—*Evan Lloyd of Yale, Esq.* (for the second time.)

1584.—*Pierce Owen of Abergelau, Esq.*, was the eldest son of John Owen of Garth-y-medd in that parish, and Elen, his wife, daughter of Pierce Coetmore of Llanllechid, Esq., by Alice, daughter of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Knt. He married Catherine, daughter of Pierce Holland of Kinmael, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain. (See p. 5.)

1585.—*Harri Parry of Maesglas* and Basingwerk Abbey, or Dinas Basing, Esq., was the eldest son of Thomas ab Harri ab Cynwrig ab Ithel Fychan, Esq., and Elen, his wife, daughter of Howel Vaughan ab Howel of Llwydiarth in Powys, Esq. He married Margaret, daughter of Jenkin Hanmer, Esq. He had two daughters and coheiresses, one of whom, *Anne*, the eldest, married William Mostyn, Esq., junior, of Maesglas and Basingwerk Abbey, second son and eventually heir of Pierce Mostyn of Talacre, Esq., by Elen, his wife. (See 1552.) His second daughter and coheiress, *Margaret*, married Morgan Broughton of Marchwail. This family is descended from Ednowain Bendew.

Arms.—*Argent*, a chev. inter three boars' couped *sable*.

1586.—*William Wynn of Melai*, in the parish of Llanfair-Talhaiarn, Esq., eldest son of John Wynn of Melai, Esq., who was high sheriff in 1577. He married Elen, daughter and coheiress of his paternal cousin, Robert Vaughan of Henblas, by whom he had issue:

- I. *William*, high sheriff in 1614. (See that date.)
- II. *Owen*.
- III. *Sir Thomas Wynn*, Knt.
- IV. *John*.
- V. *Robert*.
- VI. *Richard* o. s. p.
- VII. *Gabriel*.
- VIII. *Morgan*.
- IX. *Jane* married to David Lloyd, fourth son of Meredydd ab Goronwy of Dyffryn-Aled in the parish of Llansanan, Esq.
- X. *Mary*.

XI. *Margaret*.

Arms.—Those of his father.

1587.¹—*William Almor of Almor and Pant Yochyn, Esq.*, was the only child of Edward Almor, Esq., high sheriff in 1557. He represented the county of Denbigh in the third Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, and was married to Ellen, daughter of Pierce Puleston of Hafody-wern, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, who was knighted after the taking of Terouenne and Tournay, 1513, by whom he had issue an only daughter and heiress, *Jane*, married to Gilbert Gerard, Esq., son and heir of Sir William Gerard, Knt., Chancellor of Ireland, by whom she had issue: *William*, *Thomas*, *Emanuel*, and *John*; *Mary* married to Thomas Wynn of Plas-Newydd; and *Elizabeth*.

The Almor family was descended from Eynydd, founder of the fourteenth noble tribe of North Wales and Powys, son of Morien ab Morgeneu ab Gwyrstan ab Gwaethfod of Powys. But other writers state that he was the son

¹ The Denbigh list has *Thomas* Almor, but the Gwaunynog list has *William*.

of Gwerngwy (chief of one of the noble tribes), son of Gwaethgar ab Gwaeddfawr, or Gwaeddan, ab Bewyn, the ancestor of Tudor Trevor. Eynydd lived in the time of David ab Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. He came to Maelor Gymraeg (Bromfield) in the time of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, and fought under him against the English. For his services Bleddyn gave him the townships of Trefalyn, or Allington, and Gresford.

Arms.—1, *azure*, a lion salient *or*, armed and langued *gules*, with a difference of a crescent, for Eynydd, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd; 2, *azure*, a fess *or* inter three horses' heads erased, for Rhys ab Marchan,¹ lord of Ruthin.

1588.—*Owen Brereton of Boras, Esq.* (for the second time).

1589.—*Edward Eyton of Rhiwabon, Esq.*, was the eldest son of William Eyton of Watstay, Esq., ab John Eyton ab John ab Ellis Eyton of Watstay, Esq., son of John Eyton, of Park Eyton in the parish of Bangor-is-y-coed, Esq.. His mother was Ann, daughter of William Williams of Cochwillan, co. of Carnarvon, Esq. He married Catherine, daughter and sole heiress of John Wynn of Christionydd, Esq., ab Howel ab Edward ab Madog Puleston, by whom he had issue, an only daughter, *Dorothy*, married to Thomas Evans of Oswestry, attorney-general for the Court of the Marches of Wales, and descended through Iorwerth Foel ab Iefaf Sais of Llan-saintffraid in Mechain (who bore *argt.* on a fess inter three fleurs-de-lys *sable*, a fret *or*), from Mael, lord of Malienydd. By this gentleman she had issue, a son and heir, Eyton Evans of Watstay, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gerard Eyton, of Park Eyton in the parish of Bangor-is-y-coed, Knt., by whom he had issue, four daughters and coheiresses:

i. *Elizabeth*, who died *s. p.*

ii. *Jane* married to Sir John Wynn, Knt., only son of Henry Wynn, tenth son of Sir John Wynn, first baronet of Gwydir. Dying without issue, she left

¹ From this Marchan, Coed Marchan receives its name.

her estates to her husband, who changed the name of his residence from Watstay to Wynnstay; and at his death, in 1719, he left it to his kinsman, Sir William Williams, ancestor of the present Sir W. W. Wynn of Wynnstay, Bart.

- III. *Sarah* married to Thomas Hill of Soulton, Esq., co. of Salop.

IV. *Mary*.

The Eyton family is descended through Elidyr, lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham, second son of Rhys Sais, from Tudor Trefor.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth, *ermine*, a lion rampant. *azure*, for Elidyr ab Rhys Sais; second and third, Tudor Trefor.

1590.—*Edward Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Simon Thelwall, Esq., high sheriff in 1572, by his first wife (see 1572). He married (1) Dorothy, daughter of John Gruffydd of Chichley, Esq., son of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Knt.; and (2), Jane, daughter of Simon Broughton, Esq., by whom he had no issue. He died 28th July, 1610, leaving issue by his first wife:

- I. *Simon* of Plas-y-Ward, high sheriff in 1612.
- II. *Herbert* married to Ann, daughter of Robert Gruffydd of Ysptyty.
- III. *William*.
- IV. *Blanche* married to Richard Parry.
- V. *Mary* married to Edward Pryce of Ffynogion in Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd.
- VI. *Grace* married to John Wynn Gruffydd of Aberchwilar, Esq.

Arms.—*Gules* on a chev. inter three boars' heads erased *argt.*, three trefoils *sable*.

1591.—*Thomas Powell of Horsley, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Thomas Powell of Horsley, Esq. (son of Thomas Powell, Esq., Governor of Holt Castle), and Alice, his wife, daughter of Ralph Worsley of Birkenhead, Esq. He married Dorothy, daughter of Maurice Wynn of Gwydir, Esq., by whom he had issue:

- i. *Sir Thomas*, who was high sheriff in 1639 (see that date).
- ii. *Richard*, M.A., who resided in Ireland.
- iii. *John*, a London merchant, married to Jane, daughter of John Wills, Esq., of London. He purchased Bodylliog.
- iv. *Catherine* married to Roger Davies of Erlisham, Esq.
- v. *Margaret* married to William Edwards of Eyton, high sheriff in 1654.
- vi. *Dorothy*.

This family is descended from Sanddef Hardd, or the "Handsome," lord of Morton in Gresford parish.

Arms.—Vert semé of Broomslips, a lion rampt. *or*.

1592.¹—*Roderick Lloyd of Henllan, Esq.* (see 1555 and 1623.)

1593.—*Harri ab Ieuan Lloyd of Llangerniw*, was the sixth son of Ieuan Lloyd of Hafodunos in the parish of Llangerniw, Esq., by his second wife, Alice, daughter of Robert ab John ab Meurig. He married Jane, daughter and coheiress of Roger ab Howell ab Rhys. This family is descended from Hêdd Molwynog, chief of the ninth noble tribe of Gwynedd and Powys.

Arms.—*Sable*, a stag *argt.*, attired *or*, with a difference of a fleur-de-lys, for a sixth brother.

1594.—*Gruffydd Wynn of Llanrwst, Esq.*, was the son and heir of John Wynne (ab Meredydd of Gwydyr) and Ellen, daughter of Morris ab John ab Meredydd. He married Gwen, daughter of Robert Salusbury of Berthdu. Thus this younger branch of the Gwydir settled at this seat. He had issue, two sons, *Robert*, high sheriff in 1609 (see that date), and *Ellis*.

1595.—*Thomas Wynn ab Richard of Llanrwst, Esq.* He lived at Plas Newydd in that parish, and was the son of Sir Richard Wynn,² a priest and abbot of Aberconway,

¹ The Gwaunynog list has "ffowc lloid," and with it the Denbigh list agrees, giving Foulk Lloyd of Henllan as sheriff for this year. The error in the Harl. list probably arose from careless copying. Foulk Lloyd was the son of John Lloyd, the son of Foulk Lloyd, who was sheriff in 1555 and 1567.

² Respecting this Richard Wynn, the Add. MS. 15,017 has the fol-

by Janet, daughter of Ellis ab Harri ab Cynwrig ab Ithel Fychan of Ysgeifiog. He married Catherine, daughter of Robert ab Richard ab Meredydd ab David ab Einion Fychan. His father, Sir Richard, who was also called "Y Person Gwyn" (the white parson), was the fourth son of Rhys ab Meredydd ab Tudor, standard-bearer at the battle of Bosworth. (See p. 7.)

Arms.—*Gules*, a lion rampt. *argt.*, holding in its paws a rose *argt.*, leaves and stem ppr.

1596.—*David Holland of Kinmael, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Pierce Holland, Esq., high sheriff in 1578. He married Catherine, daughter of John Owen of Garth-y-medd in the parish of Abergelau, Esq., descended from Jarddur, grand forester of Snowdon (see p. 5), by whom he had issue:

i. *Pierce* of Kinmael married to Eliza, daughter of Ralph Egerton.

ii. *William.* iii. *Dows*, and iv. *Grace.*

1597.—*Sir Robert Salusbury of Bachymbyd, Esq.*, was the eldest son of John Salusbury of Bachymbyd, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Bagnell, and died with issue. (See 1546.)

1598.—*Edward Brereton of Borasham, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Owen Brereton, Esq., high sheriff in the years 1581 and 1588. He married Ann, daughter of John Lloyd, of Bodidris in Yale, Esq. (who served the office of sheriff in 1551), by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Harri Goch Salusbury, by whom he had issue:

i. *Owen Brereton* of Borasham married Sarah, daughter and heiress of Edward Eyton of Park Eyton, Esq.

ii. *Edward.* iii. *Roger.*

iv. *Catherine* married to John Lloyd of Ddwyne.

v. *Jane.* vi. *Margaret.*

lowing note: "Richard y person Gwyn yr hwn y fu Abad yn Aberconwy ac yn ei amser i trodd y Ffydd ac i colled ef ei le, ac a briododd ai fu wedi hynny Person Cerrig-y-Druidion." Richard, the white parson, was abbot of Aberconway. In his time the faith was changed (at the Reformation), and he lost his office; and he married, and was afterwards parson of Cerrig-y-Druidion.

The direct male line of this elder branch of the Brereton of Borasham became extinct on the death of Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. in 1852, when the name of Salusbury was assumed by the late Sir William Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, of Trelawny in the co. of Cornwall, in accordance with the testamentary injunction of his cousin. As Edward Brereton died during the term of his office, Robert Sontley of Sontley, or Sonlli, was appointed to serve for the remaining portion of the year.

Robert Sontley of Sontley, Esq., was the eldest son of Robert Soulli, of Soulli in the parish of Marchwail, Esq., and Gainor his first wife, second daughter of Maurice ab Elis ab Maurice of Clenenau, co. of Carnarvon, Esq. He married Alice, daughter of William Fowler of Harnage Grange in the co. of Salop, Esq., by Mary his wife, daughter and heiress of John Blythe, Esq., M.D., by whom he had issue, six sons and four daughters:

- I. *Robert*, high sheriff in 1648.
- II. *Edward* married to Dorothy, daughter of John Braidley.
- III. *Thomas*, a merchant in London.
- IV. *William* married to — daughter and heiress of Robert Sonlli of Brondeg.
- V. *Owen*. VI. *John*.
- VII. *Elizabeth* married to Edward Lloyd of Cefn-y-Fedw.
- VIII. *Jane* married to — Lane.
- IX. *Margaret*.

X. *Mary* married to — Edgbury.
This family is descended, through Cynwrig ab Rhiwalon, from Tudor Trefor.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth *ermine*, a lion rampant, armed and langued *gules*, for Cynwrig ab Rhiwalon; second and third, Tudor Trefor.

1599.—*Thomas Price of Yspytty, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Ellis Price, LL.D. (see p. 17). He was a celebrated poet, many of his poems being still preserved in MS. Some of them were published in the *Cylchgrawn* (Llandovery, 1834). He fitted out a privateer against the Spaniards, and afterwards served, as he tells us, in

the land service at Tilbury in 1588. He also states that he and Capt. William Myddelton and Capt. Thos. Hoet were the first who "drank" (smoked) tobacco in the streets of London, which he and his companions had found in a ship captured by them off the coast of Africa. He and Capt. William Myddelton are ranked by the author of *Heraldry Displayed* among those fifteen gentlemen "who fostered the literature of Wales during those years of its depression which followed the insurrection of Owen Glyndwr." Of those fifteen, no less than five were of the family of Plas-Yolyn, viz., Dr. Ellis Price, his son the captain, Robert Wynn ab Cadwaladr (high sheriff in 1574), Rhys Wynn of Giler, and Thomas Wynn ab Richard (high sheriff in 1595). Thomas Price married (1) Margaret, daughter of William Gruffydd of the house of Penrhyn, by whom he had issue:

i. *Ellis*, who died *s. p.*

- ii. *Thomas of Plas Yolyn*, married to Jane, sister of Sir Henry Salusbury of Llyweni, Bart., and daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt. (surnamed "the Strong"), who represented the county of Denbigh in the Parliaments of 1597 and 1601; by whom he had issue, Ellis Price of Plas Yolyn, lord of the manor of Ysppyty Ieuan, whose only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married Robert Edwards of Gallt-y-Celyn in Ysppyty, Esq., descended from Edwyn Prince of Tegeingl.

iii. *Margaret*, who died *s. p.*

He married (2) Jane, daughter of Robert Wynn of Berth-dû, Esq., by whom he had issue:

i. *William* of Rhydlechog, married to Margaret, daughter of — Lloyd, Esq.

- ii. *Peter* of Cynllwyd married to Mary, daughter of Rowland Vaughan of Caergai, Esq., by Judith, daughter and heiress of Edward Pryse, son of Capt. Pryse of Coed Pryse, Esq.

He had also two other sons, who died *s. p.*, and three daughters.

1600.—*William Myddelton of Gwaunynog, Esq.*, was the

eldest son of John Myddelton, of Plas-Gwaunynog in the parish of Henllan, Esq., and Alice his wife, daughter and coheirress of Hugh ab Ellis ab Harri ab Cynwrig ab Ithel Fychan of Ysgeifiog, Esq., of the tribe of Ednowain Bendew. He married Catherine, daughter of John Aer Conway of Bodrhyddan, Esq., who died in 1578, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Piers Mostyn of Talacre, Esq., by whom he had issue, *John Myddleton* of Plas-Gwaunynog, Esq., married to Hester, daughter of Foulk Myddelton of Bodlith, Esq.

1601.—*Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Esq.*, was the eldest son of John Vaughan, of Llwydiarth in Powys, Esq., by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Howel Fychan ab Howel ab David Lloyd, Esq. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Maurice ab Robert ab Maurice ab Ieuan ab John of Llangedwin, Esq. (descended from Einion Efell, lord of Cynllaeth), and Mary his wife, daughter of Ellis ap Maurice of Celynenau, co. of Carnarvon, Esq. He left issue :

- i. *Sir Robert Vaughan, Knt.*, married to Catherine, daughter of Sir Wm. Herbert, K.B., Lord Powys.
- ii. *John Vaughan* married to Margaret, daughter of Richard Herbert of Montgomery.
- iii. *Charles.* iv. *Edward.*

This family descends in the male line through Celynin of Llwydiarth, who killed the mayor of Carmarthen, from Aleth, king of Dyfed (Dimetia), and by heirs female from Mary, second daughter and coheirress of David, lord of one fourth part of cantref Caereinion (now called the hundred of Llanfyllin), fifth son of Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, the last sovereign prince of Powys; and is now represented by Sir W. W. Wynn of Wynnstay, Llwydiarth, and Llangedwin, Bart.

Arms.—First and fourth *sable*, a he-goat *argt.*, attired *or*, for Celynin; second and third *azure*, three cocks *argt.* crested and wattled *or*, for Aleth, king of Dyfed.

1602.—*David Holland of Abergelau, Esq.* (for the second time.)

J. Y. W. H.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM STATE PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE COUNTY OF RADNOR.

STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC (JAMES), VOL. 67.

To the Right Wor^{ll} Sir George Snigge, Knight, one of the Barons of his Ma^{ties} Exchequer and Cheife Justice of his Great Sessions for the counties of Glam', Brecon, and Radnor.

Whereas we have bine requested to make certificat unto yo^r Lo^{pp} touchinge the fact of James Lewys of Llanelweth in the county of Radnor, concerninge the death of Richard ap John late of Llanvayer in Buellt in the county of Brecon, taylor, we doe hereby signifie unto yo^r Lo^{pp} that the said Richard ap John was a very contentious p[']son and given much to quarrell and many times would be overseene with drinke, and that the said James Lewis did continually to our knowledge demeane and behave himself very civilly and orderly, and that the killinge of the said Richard ap John was not done wth any malicious intent, and that the evidence to our knowledge, nor the fact doth not any way extend to murder, being done suddenly and not wthout the extreame p[']vocac[']on of the p[']tye deceased, and further that the offender ys very penitent for the same, the considerac[']on thereof wee the Justices of the Peace and Coroner of the sev[']all countyes of Brecon and Radnor together with our duties doe commend unto yo^r Lo^{pp}. Dated the seaventh of November 1611.

Wm. Awbrey
Ja. Price
M. Vaughan
John Price
Hughe Lewys

Jo. Games
Henry Williams
Rowland Gwyn
Jo. Bradshaw
Chr. Walcot
Llewelin Gwillim, Coron^r.

VOL. 184.

Whereas you Captaine Charles Price have beene chosen by his Ma^{tie} to be captaine of 100 footmen to be employed in the kingdome of Ireland, and are by us to whom his Mat['] hath comitted the regl[']c[']on of the whole leavies for that imployment assigned, as well to receive those hundred w^h are for yo^r owne company out of the counties of Radnor and Breknock, as

lykewise to take the charge and conduct of the other 50 levied in Brecknock. Theise are therefore to will and require you to make yo^r repayre in p^{son} (or to send such sufficient officers as you wilbe answerable for) to the foresaid counties to receive from the Lo. Lieutenants or deputie Lieutenants of the same the foresaid leavies (but whom we have directed our l^{res} to have them all ready by the 14th of March next), all w^{ch} you are to receive by rolle indented betweene y^e Deputy Leiuetenants and yo^r self or officers, and soe to take care to have them safely conducted as well to the Port of Bristoll by the 20th of March next, where they are to be imbarqued, and from thence to the Porte of Waterford in Ireland, where they are to be landed, and there you are to attend such further direcc^{on} for the disposing of the said leavies as shall be sent unto you by the Lo. Deputie unto whom we have lykewise given direcc^{on} on yo^r behalfe That for such of the foresaid leavies as are under your conduct, saving these for yo^r owne company, allowance shalbe made unto you after the rate of 4d. p. diem for each company from the day of your receiving of the countey to the tyme of their landing out of the entertainment of the severall capt. . . . whose companies any of the foresaid leavies be added. For all w^{ch} this shalbe your sufficient warrant and comission. Dated at Whitehall the 18th of February 1624.

G. Cant.

Jo. Lincoln, C. S.

W. Grandisone

T. Edwardes

H. Mandeville

La. Winton

Robt. Naunton

Jul. Cæsar

A. W. Morton.

E. Conway

Captaine Charles Pryse.

1625.—VOL. 3 (CHARLES).

Indenture containing a return of names and residences of fifty men levied in the county of Radnor, and delivered to Thirkell Ridgeley to be conducted to Plymouth; and made between James Price of Pilleth, Esq.; John Bradshaw of Presteign, Esq.; John Lloyd of Bettws, Esq.; and Richard Jones of Trewern, Esq., deputy lieutenants of the county of Radnor, of the one part: and Thirkell Ridgeley of the Widemarsh Moor, in the county of Hereford, Esq., of the other part.

4 Sept. 1627.—Receipt for forty-nine out of fifty men levied in the county of Radnor, and delivered by Thirkell Ridgeley to Thomas Rous, ensign to Capt. William Bridges.

Vol. 66, June 12, 1627.—The commissioners for the loan in county of Radnor report to the council. Radnor is one of

the least and poorest counties within the kingdom, but most willing to yield the king all services and supplies. Last year they lent the king £390 on privy seals. This year the sum required was lent without a negative voice, and paid into the Exchequer in the beginning of Easter Term.

(Signed) Bryan Crowther
Ja. Pryce
Richd. Jones.

Griffith Jones
Nicholas Taylor.

R. W. B.

BARROWS IN CORNWALL.

THE ancient sepulchral monuments scattered over the Duchy of Cornwall resemble so closely those of Wales, and are so inseparably connected with them by the near affinity existing between the two branches of the Kymric race, that a short description of the excavations recently made in two of our Cornish tumuli may be not without interest to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Barrows in Cornwall have been, generally speaking, decidedly unproductive; partly, perhaps, from the fact that many have been explored by treasure-seekers; or, what is quite as bad, by over-eager antiquaries; or torn down for agricultural or building purposes; but mainly, I suspect, because the greater part of them belongs either to the ruder period of a stone age, or to the Kymric or Romano-British times, when treasure and ornaments were less frequently deposited with the dead, and when a brass coin was quite sufficient to satisfy the most exorbitant demands of the ferryman below.

Dr. Borlase has left us numerous instances of the discovery of Roman brass coins in Cornish barrows, and in three or four cases portions of bronze swords were in his time brought to light; but of late years (with the exception of Mr. Cotten's discovery of flint arrow-heads on Botrea Hill, in 1826, and several fine urns from the parishes of Paul and Buryan), little has been added to what we knew already of the sepulchral history of our county.

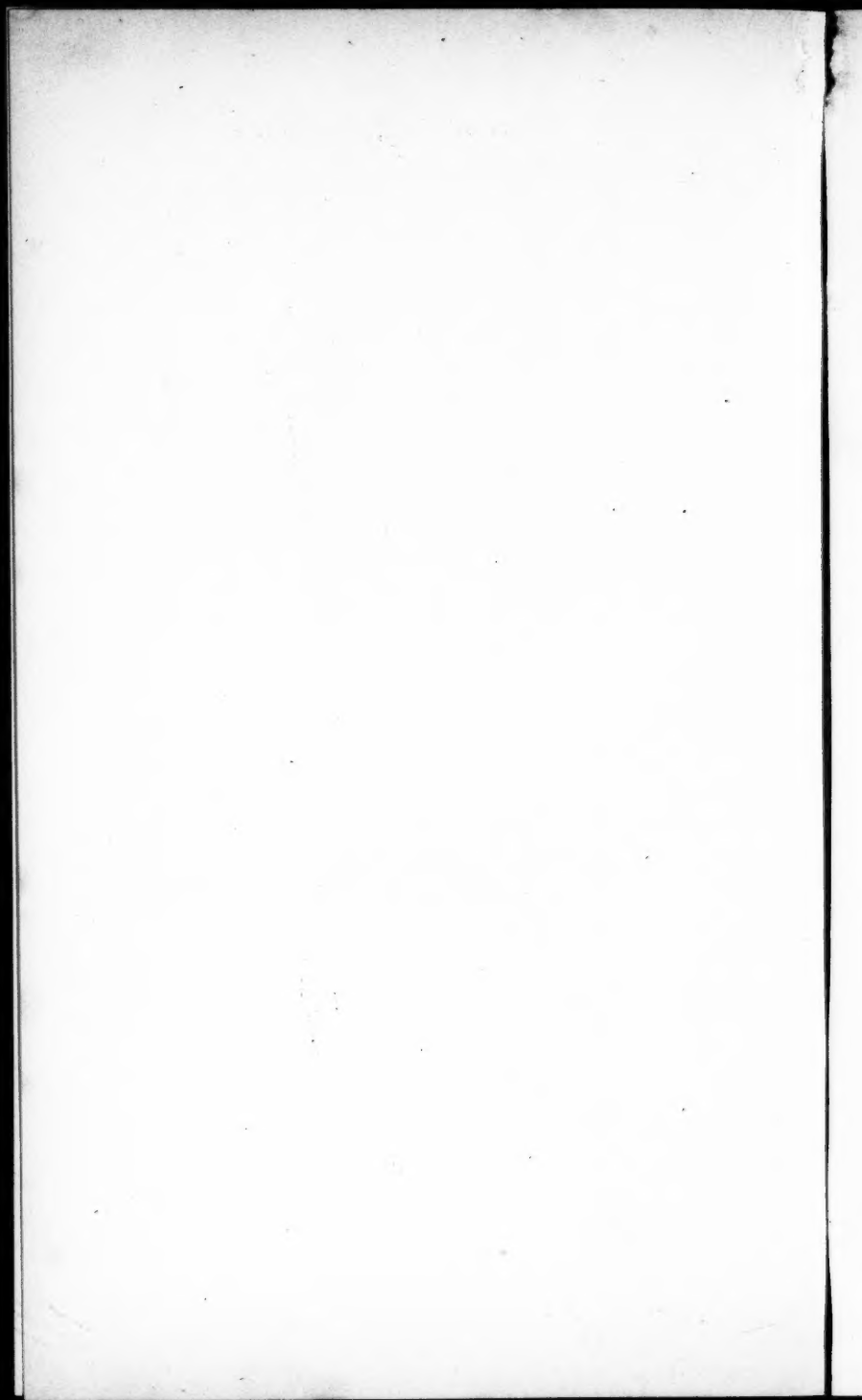


URN FROM TREDINNEY BARROW.

(Height 1 foot.)



FRAGMENT OF URN FROM MORVAH HILL BARROW.

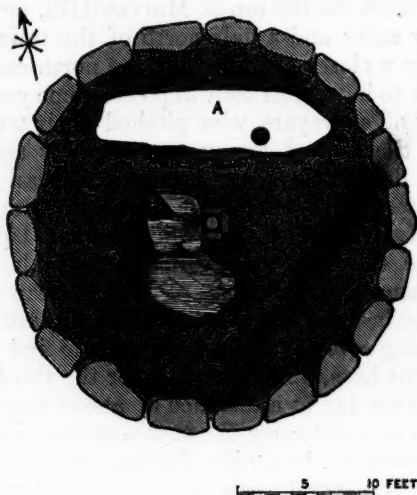


It is for this reason that I venture to give publicity to the discoveries I have been making in two of these *betev ae tut gvitwal*, in the hope that they may find a fitting place in the pages of a Society whose aim is to preserve the few relics left to us of the manners and customs of our Keltic ancestors.

MORVAH HILL BARROW.

In the summer of 1863 my attention was directed to a line of three barrows, lying in a direction north-east and south-west, on the top of Morvah Hill, or Trevean, about four miles and a half north of the town of Penzance. On a closer examination, the north-easternmost one proved to have been torn to pieces some years before by a party of surveyors, who pitched their tent in the middle of the mound for greater security against the wind. In doing this, I was informed, several pieces of coarse pottery were found; no doubt the fragments of an urn. Leaving this barrow in despair, I proceeded to examine the next one, which lay at about thirty yards distance. This appeared to be a heap of stones piled up against the face of a high carn of natural rocks. After making several fruitless attempts to find the place of interment here, I finally left it for the third and last barrow. This lay at a distance of about two hundred yards from the others, on the south-western brow of the hill. It proved to be a pile of stones and rubble raised on a base of natural rock, and enclosed by a ring of twenty stones set on edge, and fitted together with more than ordinary care and precision. The diameter of the barrow, which is nearly a perfect circle, is twenty-nine feet. Unlike the circles surrounding other barrows in the neighbourhood, this one was originally constructed of several layers of stones fitted together, one over the other, without mortar, and perhaps once forming a cone over the entire tumulus. Three stones fitted together in this manner may still be seen on the western side. On the northern side, as may be seen by the accompa-

nying plan, lies a large natural rock (Δ), at present uncovered. At the eastern extremity of this is a small circular basin, four or five inches deep, which from the appearance of the granite I am more inclined to attribute to artificial than to natural causes; and which, though it requires some assurance to do so, I venture to term an artificial rock-basin. The rock in which this is was resting, as we afterwards found, at each end on the natural soil, from which it had never been moved, although a pit had been dug in the centre, immediately underneath it.



Sinking a shaft in the centre of the barrow, at the depth of about eight feet, the workmen came to two natural granite rocks, one resting on the other, and sloping downward towards its eastern end (as see the plan). This rock is about four feet square; and when found was covered with a black, slimy substance, which being removed, a small cavity was observed in the upper end of the stone, from which a narrow trench or gully could be traced down the surface. Following this

trench, and having cleared away the earth and rubble from the middle of the barrow, we soon came to a flat stone about three feet square. Although every precaution was taken in opening this barrow, the miner in raising this stone, finding it very heavy, and in order to get a better purchase for his hands, suddenly stepped into the pit below. There was a crack; his foot sank about six inches; and I had the mortification of seeing the hundred fragments of the most richly ornamented urn which Cornwall has ever produced. Into such small pieces was it broken, that only two of them all could be joined together; and from these the accompanying drawing is made. The diameter at the base is five inches, from which the vessel expands as it rises until the greatest diameter is nine. The original height cannot be ascertained. As will be seen, it is ornamented by a chevron pattern of leaf-shaped indentations made while the clay was wet, by some pointed instrument. Above this appears to have been another pottery of the same kind, and below it are two irregular lines of circular dots. These dots were all made by the same instrument, and at first sight would seem to contain some minute device resembling a bird with wings expanded; but whether this is really the case, or whether it is only an accident of the potter's tool, I will not venture to say. A corresponding line of dots is to be found inside the urn, near the mouth. Besides these ornaments there were four embossed handles; but a portion of one only remains. The urn itself is better baked, and shews more potter's skill than any I have seen; and the bones with which it was filled were so thoroughly burnt, that they adhered, like a white cement, to the sides of the vessel. The "kist-vean" containing the urn was about eighteen inches in depth. The bottom of it was formed of the hard natural clay of the country, and the sides were constructed of granite stones set on edge. The breakage of the urn was, however, in some degree compensated for by the discovery among the earth in the kist-vean of eight or nine small Roman coins. These

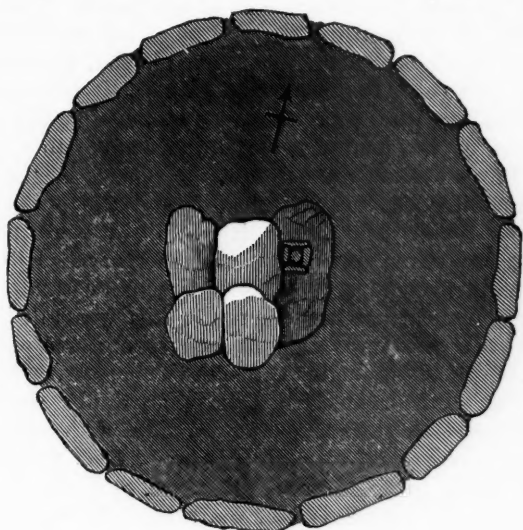
at first sight seemed to be brass; but many, on being touched, fell to pieces. Whether they are clay casts, or actual brass coins in a state of corrosion, can hardly be determined. On the obverse of one of them, a middle brass, is a laureated head to the right, with the inscription, *CONSTAN.*, very plain. On another the head and shoulders of a man are also very distinct. The head is to the left; the circle of a shield is below, and from it protrudes the point of a spear. No legend is visible; but probably it is the third brass of Crispus, coined in London about the middle of the fourth century. Under the rock in the centre of the barrow, and on which, in all probability, the body was burnt, were a few more bones and a limpet-shell. Quantities of ashes, burnt stones, and charred wood, were scattered throughout the mound. Several pebbles were also found; and chip-pings of flint are not uncommonly picked up on the adjacent commons, although none were found in the barrow itself.

It is worth mentioning that the valley immediately below the hill on which this interesting barrow stands is said by tradition to have been a battlefield in days gone by. In the midst of it stands a well-known pillar bearing the inscription, in late Roman characters, *RIALO BRAN CVNOVAL FIL.*; beneath which, I believe, no interment was found when it was searched some years since.

TREDINNEY BARROW.

Six miles west of Penzance, on the brow of a hill to the right of the road leading to the Land's End, I had often observed a large undisturbed barrow, four or five feet above the level of the surrounding fields, and enclosed, as is usually the case, by a circle of large granite slabs set on edge. On the 21st of August in the present year I proceeded to the place with some workmen, and began by sinking a trench in the centre of the mound. The diameter of the ring proved to be thirty-eight feet, but part of one side had been broken into in building a

modern hedge. The number of stones encircling it was originally sixteen, although several have been recently removed. At the depth of about eighteen inches below the turf we came upon a confused pile of natural rocks lying one on the other in no order, and probably never moved by the hand of man. (See the plan.) One of



these rocks, seven feet long by about four broad, was sloping downwards towards its eastern end; and remembering the one at Morvah Hill, I directed a trench to be sunk in that direction, and presently came to a flat stone, three feet in length by two in breadth. When this was removed, the rim of an urn could be seen above the black earth which filled a small kist-vean, one foot long, one foot four inches broad, and eighteen inches deep. The sides of this kist were constructed in a manner very unusual in barrows of this description, of two layers of stone. The urn was placed, *mouth downwards*,

upon a natural slab of granite, and was so firmly wedged in by the walls of the kist that two of these had to be removed before it could be taken out. As will be seen by the annexed figure, the urn is ornamented by an extremely rude chevron pattern between irregular lines. This pattern extends over four small cleats, or handles, which protrude from each side of the vessel. The present height of the urn is twelve inches, and the diameter at the mouth nine. It is remarkable that no traces of the bottom could be discovered; and as it is not likely that that part would have decayed sooner than the upper portions of the urn, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was broken off before being placed in the kist. The urn itself is not well baked, and the pottery extremely rude. The bones it contained were not so thoroughly burnt as those found at Morvah Hill, and can be identified as those of a woman or small man. Among the earth with which the kist was filled were found two chippings of flint and several sea-pebbles. The sloping stone in the centre of the barrow, on which, like that at Morvah Hill, I have no doubt the body was burnt, was surrounded on all sides with ashes and charred wood; and beneath it, when raised, was nearly a cartload of ashes as white and fresh as if the fire had scarcely been extinguished from them. Amongst these were found two more chippings of flint; one of which, from its size and shape, may have been intended for the head of some sharp weapon.

The date of this barrow is doubtless far earlier than that of the one previously described, and yet it is remarkable to find how nearly they resemble each other in several most important points. From a judicious comparison of such barrows as these, much might still be learnt of the mode in which our prehistoric forefathers conducted their funereal rites.

WILLIAM C. BORLASE.

Castle Horneck. Sept. 1868.

NOTES ON WEOBLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

PART I.—THE HONOUR.

No one who has any love for antiquity, passing through the ancient town of Weobley, can fail to admire its noble church as well as the still numerous and graceful remains of its former importance, now fast decaying, or losing their best and most striking features under the levelling influence of modern improvement. Not many years ago these relics were more numerous than they are now; but though some of the more important of them have been destroyed, such as still survive are sufficient to bear witness of the architectural taste and skill of former ages, and of prosperity now long since passed away.

The name *Wibelai*, as it stands in *Domesday*, or as it is otherwise spelt, *Wobberley*, *Wobbel*, *Webberley*, *Wibley*, *Webley*, *Weobly*, and *Weobley*, might seem to claim kindred with the name of Wybba or Wibba,¹ son of Creoda or Crida, king of Mercia, whose name seems to be commemorated in the not very distant hill of Credenhill. Probably the termination "ley" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *leag* (a district), a name apparently preserved in that of the estate of "the Ley"; and thus the whole name would be Wibba's Ley, *i. e.*, the portion or land of Wibba.² Certain it is that at the time of the Domesday Survey, A.D. 1086, *Wibelai* or *Weobley* was included among the possessions appropriated to the great Lacy family, who have given their name to so many places in Herefordshire. In that county Walter de Lacy, brother

¹ A. S. Chron., a. 626, 716.

² I must confess that doubt is thrown upon this theory by the existence of Webley Castle in Gower. Whether there was any connexion between these two names, or between Lacy and Fitzhamon, the respective occupiers, I am unable yet to determine. See Harl. 6596, p. 66, and *Arch. Camb.*, vii, p. 348, and App.

to Ilbert, whose descendants became Earls of Lincoln, is recorded to have held sixty-five lordships and eighteen manors. He died A.D. 1085, by a fall from the battlements of St. Peter's Church at Hereford, which church he had built from the foundation;¹ and was succeeded by his son Roger, who is named in *Domesday* as the possessor of Weobley. The record, translated, runs thus: "The same Roger holds Wibelai. "Edwi cilt" (child, i. e., prince or thane) held it in fee. In Stradford (Stretford) hundred. There are three hides and a half which pay tax. In demesne are three carucates and ten villeins, a presbyter, a *præpositus* (steward), a smith, and five *bordarii* (cottagers), with nine carucates and a half. There are eleven serfs, and a wood half a *leua*² long and four quaranteins wide. There is a park, and land amounting to one carucate of *essarz*, pays eleven *solidi* and nine *denarii*. One of these villeins doth S. Peter hold by gift of Walter de Laci. In the time of King Edward it was worth one hundred *solidi*, and afterwards sixty *solidi*, lately one hundred *solidi*."

Another son, Walter, became a monk, and afterwards abbot, in S. Peter's, Gloucester; and there was a third, Hugh; and one or two daughters, Emma and Rohesia; but whether one person only is intended by these two names, or two persons, I am unable to determine.³

Roger de Lacy having taken the side of Robert Courthouse against William Rufus, A.D. 1088, was banished, and his lands were granted to his brother Hugh, A.D. 1091.⁴ Hugh assisted to found the abbey of Lanthony, died without issue, and probably lies buried in Weobley Church.⁵ The male line of this branch of the Lacy

¹ Monast. Angl., iii, 620.

² The *leua* was = 480 perches = 12 quaranteins; the quarantein = 40 perches. The *leua* was, perhaps, = $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. (Ellis, Introd. to *Domesday*, i, 159.) *Essarz*, a cultivated spot, cleared land (*ib.* 102). *Hide* and *carucate* are considered by Ellis to be nearly the same (*ib.* 146).

³ Mon. Angl., vi, p. 135.

⁴ Harl. 6336, 6596, p. 66.

⁵ Mon. Angl., vi, p. 135; Tanner, *Not. Mon.*; Harl. MSS. 6596, 6726, 6868.

family became thus early extinct; but the succession was prolonged for some time through the son of Emma (or Rohesia), above mentioned, whose husband's name is not recorded. Her son Gilbert took the name of Lacy, and had a son, Hugh, who died 1185. Hugh had two sons, Hugh, lord of Ulster, who died *s. p.* in 1240; and Walter, lord of Meath, who founded the abbey of Craswall.¹ His wife was Margery, daughter of William de Braose, lord of Brecknock, by his wife, Matilda of St. Vallery, that "proud, malapert, and stomachful" lady, as Camden calls her; or as Holinshed, that "quick and hasty dame," who used such plain and disrespectful language towards King John, and was afterwards so cruelly punished by him.² The Lady Margery Lacy founded the priory of Aconbury near Hereford. By her husband, Walter, who died 1241, she had several children, who all died *s. p.*, except Gilbert, who died *v. p.*; but left two daughters, Maud and Margery, who with their mother, Isabel Mareschall, shared among them the great inheritance which was now for the first time divided.³ Isabel took a moiety of the lordship of Ewyas Lacy, and married, for the second time, John de Jeffrey. Margery, the eldest daughter, married John de Verdon, descended through his mother, Rohese, wife of Theobald de Buttiler (who took the name of Verdon), from Bertram de Verdon, lord of Farnham-Royal, whose grandson, Bertram, lord of Alton in Staffordshire, founded the abbey of Croxden in that county in 1176.⁴ By this marriage John de Verdon became lord of the barony of Weobley, and also possessed of moieties of Ludlow and Ewyas-Lacy.⁵ Maud, sister to Margery Lacy, married Geoffrey de Genevil, who became in her right lord of Ludlow. Their granddaughter, Joan, was married to Roger, the "gentle" Mortimer, first Earl of March.

Having survived his first wife, and married a second,

¹ Tanner, *in L.*

² Holinshed, iii, p. 172; Wright, *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 63.

³ Mon. A., *u. s.*

⁴ Harl. 807; Tanner, *Not. Mon.*

⁵ Inq. p. m. 2 Ed. I, No. 34.

Eleonora —, John de Verdon died in 1273. His youngest and surviving son, Theobald, became lord of Weobley, and is mentioned in 1287 as presenting a clerk to the church of Ludlow in right of his inheritance,¹ and adjudged to belong to him notwithstanding the claim set up by Peter de Genevil, son of Geoffrey, husband of Maud de Lacy. In 1277 he is mentioned as offering two knights' fees and a half for service against the Welsh, from his inheritance from Walter de Lacy; and in 1282 and 1286 he was required to undertake similar services as fendal lord of Ewyas.² Shortly before A.D. 1297 he lost his eldest son John, and was excused from personal appearance for military service against the Scots, both on this account and also his bodily infirmity, "et alias turbationes corporeas.....de quibus" (says the king's writ with a touching simplicity) "multum nobis displicet." This son John he had intended to send instead of himself,³ and he is now desired to send his second son, Theobald. A similar summons is made in 1301. In 1309 he died, and his son Theobald succeeded him, who became Constable of Ireland;⁴ and married 1st, Maud, daughter of Edmund Lord Mortimer, who died 1312, and by whom he had three daughters; and, as it seems, two sons, John and William, who both died *v. p.*⁵ After her death he married, 2ndly, Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and widow of John de Burgh. By her he had a daughter, Isabel, born after his own death in 1316, who was afterwards married to Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby. Elizabeth de Verdon afterwards married Roger Damory.⁶ The three daughters by his first wife, between whom his inheritance was divided, were—1, Johanna, who was married to Thomas Lord Furnivall, and died 1340; 2, Elizabeth married to Bartholomew Burwash or Burgh-

¹ Ib. Clive, *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 34; Harl. 6596; Dugd., *Mon. A.*, u. s.

² Parl. Writs, vol. i. ³ Ib., 25 Ed. I. ⁴ Ib., 7 Ed. II, 1314.

⁵ Dugdale, *M. A.*, vi, 135.

⁶ Inq. p. m., 10 Ed. II, p. 385; Rot. Orig. Ed. II.

ersh, and died 1360 ; 3, Margery, who was married first to William le Blount, to whom she brought the castle and manor of Weobley, and who is mentioned in 1332 as endowing Nicholas Coleshull, chaplain of Weobley Castle, with certain rents ; secondly, to Marcus Husee ; and thirdly, to Sir John Crophull, who in 1361 is styled *Seigneur* of the Castle of Weobley ; and is mentioned as presenting a clerk, Roger de la Marke, to the church of Ludlow in 1372. He died 1383. His son and heir, Thomas Crophull, died before him, and left by his wife, Sibilla, daughter of Sir John Delabere, a daughter and sole heiress, Agnes.¹ In 1384 (7 Rich. II), being then under age, she was married to Sir Walter Devereux, who two years after, making proof of her majority, had livery of her lands.² Sir W. Devereux died July 1402, leaving four sons and two daughters ; but his widow survived him thirty-one years, having married, for her second husband, John Merbury, Esq., of Lyonshall. John (or Nicholas) Merbury was in 1402 esquire to the Earl of Northumberland, and as bearer of the news of the victory over the Scots at Homildon, received a grant from Henry V, as Prince of Wales, of a pension of forty marks, payable out of the manor of Isleworth. About 1415 he became door-keeper of the king's chamber, and in 1421 keeper of the jewels. Henry V, by his first will, July 24, 1415, bequeathed him £100. In 1427 he presented a petition for payment of his pension, and in lieu of it received a charge of the same amount out of the revenues of the county of Gloucester. He was sheriff of Herefordshire in 1405, 1415, 1419, 1425, 1429, and had married for his first wife Alicia, daughter of Sir John Pembridge. He died 1437, and is probably buried in Weobley Church. He is styled by Dugdale a knight ; but this is erroneous, as in the inquisition *post mortem*, as well as in his own petition, he is termed esquire. In 1419 he is mentioned in conjunction with

¹ In Harl. 7366 ; Clive, *Hist. of Ludlow*, u. s. There are conflicting pedigrees in Harl. 807 and 6596.

² Inq. p. m., 8 Hen. IV ; Dugdale, *Baronage*.

his wife, Agnes Devereux, as presenting John Donwode to the church of Ludlow.¹

Walter, eldest son of Walter and Agnes Devereux, succeeded his father at fifteen years of age, and by subsequent marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thos. Bromwich, had a son Walter, who, like his father, was also fifteen years old at the time of his death in 1435. His son, Walter, married Elizabeth Merbury, daughter of his grandmother's second husband, and probably lies buried with her in Weobley Church. He appears for a time to have suffered for his adherence to Edward IV, for in 1460 we find him petitioning for pardon as a rebel; and in particular, for his conduct at the battle at Ludford; and in the same year a grant was made to Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, of fines due from W. Devereux, late of Weobley, Esq.² He had two sons and two daughters. Walter, the eldest son, espoused, when she was only eleven years and eight months old, Anne, only daughter of William Lord Ferrers of Chartley, a faithful follower of Edward IV, and by the king's special favour had livery of her lands in 1461. Having thus recovered for himself and his family the royal favour by the change of the sovereign, he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Ferrers. In 1470 he was made K.G., and in 1485 was killed on the side of Richard III at Bosworth Field. His eldest son, John Devereux, married Cecily, sister and heir to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, and granddaughter to Thomas of Woodstock, husband of Eleanor Bohun, and youngest son of Edward III. This marriage connected his family with that of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, of whom we shall speak in connexion with Weobley Castle. Walter, third Lord Ferrers, son of John Devereux, was made K.G. in 1523, and in 1525 appointed Justice of Wales. In 1549, in reward for his services at Boulogne,

¹ Aungier, *Hist. of Isleworth*, pp. 201, 202; Rymer, *Fœd.*, vol. ix, p. 292; Rot. Parl. A.D. 1427; Harl. 1159, 6596; Clive, *Hist. of Ludlow*, u. s.; Dugdale, *Bar.*

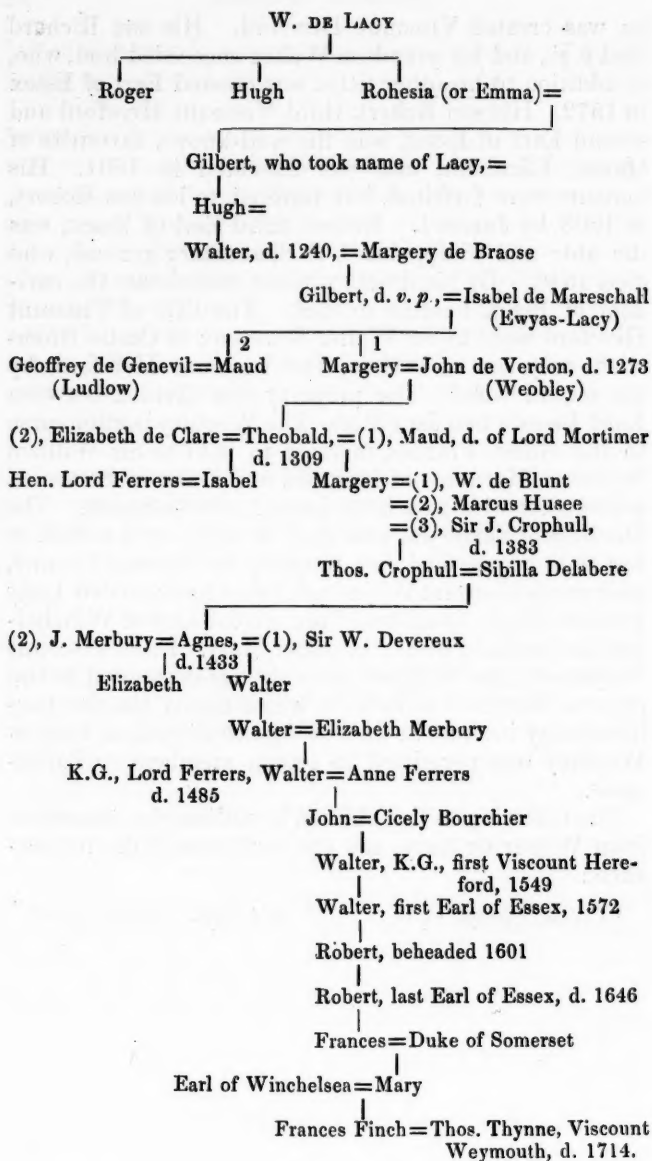
² Rymer, vol. v, A.D. 1460, Feb. 12; Rot. Parl. 38 Hen. VI; Lingard, iv, 122.

he was created Viscount Hereford. His son Richard died *v. p.*, and his grandson Walter succeeded him, who, in addition to his other titles, was created Earl of Essex in 1572. His son Robert, third Viscount Hereford and second Earl of Essex, was the well-known favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and was executed in 1601. His honours were forfeited, but restored to his son Robert, in 1603, by James I. Robert, third Earl of Essex, was the able and disappointed Parliamentary general, who died 1646. By his death, without male issue, the earldom of Essex became extinct. The title of Viscount Hereford went to Sir Walter Devereux of Castle Bromwich, only son of Walter, first Viscount Hereford, by his second wife.¹ The property was divided between Lord Essex's two daughters. The Weobley portion came to the eldest, Frances, married in 1617 to Sir William Seymour, Marquess of Hertford and Duke of Somerset, whose first wife had been Lady Arabella Stuart. The Duchess of Somerset, who died in 1674, by a codicil to her will bequeathed her property to Thomas Thynne, afterwards Viscount Weymouth², who had married Lady Frances Finch, daughter of the second Earl of Winchelsea, the husband of her daughter Mary. From Viscount Weymouth the Weobley property has descended to the present Marquess of Bath, in whose family also the parliamentary interest in the borough continued so long as Weobley was permitted to return members to Parliament.

The following table exhibits, in outline, the succession from Walter de Lacy, and the partitions of the inheritance :

¹ Collins, *Peerage*, vi, 18.

² Harl. 6336 ; Collins, ii, 507.



II. THE CASTLE AND BOROUGH.

As there is no mention in *Domesday* of any castle at "Wibelai," we may, perhaps, conclude that none existed. The earliest mention of it is in the reign of Stephen, when so many castles were built; when it was seized on behalf of the Empress Maud either by Geoffrey (or William) Talbot, who took the Castle of Hereford, or by Fitz-Scroope in 1139; but was retaken in the following year by Stephen himself,¹ about the same time that he retook the castles of Bristol, Gloucester, Hereford, Shrewsbury, and afterwards (though after one failure) Ludlow. In 1210 William de Braose, father of Margery Lacy, for some unexplained cause, assisted by Matthew de Gamages, lord of Dilwyn, made an inroad into Herefordshire, and burnt half the town of Leominster.² He is said (but on what authority I know not) on his way to have seized the Castle of Weobley. Again, in 1262, the Welsh are said to have ravaged the borders as far as Weobley.³ The Castle and its chaplain are mentioned in the time of William de Blount, first husband of Margery Verdon, in the reign of Edward III.⁴ In 1483 Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (connected with Lord Ferrers by the marriage of his son, John Devereux, with Cicely Bouchier, descended, like himself, from Thomas of Woodstock and Eleanor Bohun), is said to have conveyed "sundry false and traitorous proclamations against our sovereign lord (Richard III) from Brecon to Weobley." Carte, following chiefly the Croyland continuator, says that after the discomfiture of his enterprise by the floods in the Severn, he sojourned at the house of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, together with the Bishop of Ely, Sir W. Knyvett, and other

¹ Harl. MSS. 6766; *Gesta Reg. Steph.*, pp. 61, 69; cont. Flor. Worc., p. 106; *Hist. Soc.*, Hoveden, p. 484; Huntingdon, p. 1028; Knighton, p. 2385; Hoveden, p. 389.

² Rymer, i, 107.

³ Britton, *Beauties of E. and W.*, p. 546; Wright, *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 171.

⁴ *Grossi Fin. Ed. III.*

conspirators; but finding himself surrounded, he departed secretly, in disguise, to the house of Banister, near Shrewsbury.¹

Leland, who visited Weobley about 1533-40, says "it is a market-town, where is a goodly castle, but somewhat in decay"; and again, "there is a fair castle of my Lord Ferrers."² The Castle, from its low situation, could scarcely ever have been very defensible, and by the time of the civil wars had probably fallen into total decay; but a plan of it has been preserved by Silas Taylor, entitled "*Ichnographia Castri antiquissimi de Weobley (olim Laciurum).*" On the fly-leaf of this MS.³ is written, in pencil, "this MS. was wrote in the y. 1655." The site of the Castle is complete, and traceable with ease, as is also the moat; but of the buildings no remains are visible.

As Leominster was famous for wool and also for bread, so was Weobley, in former times, for *cwru* or ale.⁴ It had also, not long since, some trade in gloves; but this has now disappeared. Blount, in his *Collections*, c. 1675, says: "The market in this town, which is not great, is held on Thursday; and three fairs it has yearly, the first upon Ascension Day; the second upon Corpus Christi Day, which is always upon Thursday next after Whitsun Week; and the third upon the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14. There has been anciently a park (some say two), for there are yet certain grounds and the Park Meadow." Another passage says, "one park for red, the other for fallow deer."

In 1645, after the battle of Naseby, King Charles I visited Hereford; and the writer of the *Iter Carolinum* states that "on Thursday, Sept. 4, the king dined at Hereford, at the Bishop's Palace (Bp. Coke); on the 5th to Lempster, dinner at the Unicorn; to Webley,

¹ Rot. Parl. 1 Rich. III, 12, 13; Croyl. cont. ap. Gale, i, 568; Carte, *Hist. of Eng.*, ii, 813; Jones, *Hist. of Breckn.*, p. 184, who doubts the story.

² Leland, iv, p. 85; vii, p. 139.

³ Harl. 6726, p. 209.

⁴ *Magna Britannia*, p. 934; Harl. MSS., 6568, 6726; Camden, ii, 443.

supper, the Unicorn ; Sat. 6, to Hereford." "Thurs. 18, to a Rendezvous five miles from Ham Lacy, with intention for Worcester, Poins, and Roscester in the Passage ; whereupon we marched towards Hereford, so to Lempster, then to Webly, thence to Prestene, there halted at Mr. Andrews'. This march lasted from six in the morning till midnight."

The Diary of R. Symonds says : "Friday, Sept. 5, the king went to Lemster, and lay that night at Webley ; his guards returned to their old quarters. Sat.—King determined to go to Abergany, but 'twas altered ; the guards to Letton ; H. M. to Hereford." "Thurs. 18th.—This night to Prestayne, com. Radnor."¹

The Unicorn Inn thus honoured by the king's visit is believed to be a house at the south or upper end of the town, lately occupied by Mr. Palmer, surgeon, and now (1868) by Mr. Ball, maltster.

Among miscellaneous notices of Weobley are the following :

"At Weobley are (1717) two schools ; one for twenty-five boys, of whom twenty-one are clothed, and all furnished with books. The boys are catechised in church every Lord's Day, in the afternoon. Subscriptions for the boys' school are £27 : 10 per ann., and a gentleman in the neighbourhood gives £5 per ann. to the mistress of the girls' school. Four boys have been put out to husbandry by the boys' subscribers."²

In Blount's *Collections* occurs the following : "Tomkins' great-grandfather had thirty-two children, all born in one chamber in Webley ; in which house he kept a shop and a tan-house (which is now Cox's), joining the Market House in Webley."

There is a tablet in the church, on which the remarkable length of Tomkins' family was recorded. This is now invisible, being covered by the new encaustic tiles of the chancel ; but the following sonnet on the subject

¹ *Iter Carol. ap. Gutch, Coll. Car.*, ii, 445, 446 ; Lord Somers' *Tr.*, x, 288 ; Symonds, *Diary*, pp. 233, 240.

² Horsley, *Mag. Brit.*, p. 952.

may, perhaps, be worth inserting. It is found in a manuscript book (p. 96) formerly in the library of Mr. R. Phillips of Longworth, and bequeathed by him to that of Belmont Priory near Hereford. The handwriting was thought by him to be Mr. Browne's:

"Reader, draw near! If e'er thou chance to climb
By graduall steps this Chamber for to view,
I'll tell thee what in thy great-Grandsire's time
Here came to pass, which though 'tis strange 'tis true.
Babes thirty-three did from two mothers spring
To famous Tomkins,—O, admired thing!

"All lived to dandle up and down the Room,
All lived like loving Sisters and kind Brothers,
All marryed (only one which took her Tomb):
The males proved Fathers, all the Females mothers.
And always may this memorable Story
Be an Encomium of this Chamber's Glory.

"And may the loud, resounding Trump of Fame
Proclaime great Tomkins for a man of men.
In golden letters, O! engrave his name
In marble Tablets with an iron pen.
Let this survive this House, and last when all
Its Beams doe tremble, and the Rafters fall."

"The Chamber is over the Hall in the Mansion House, next adjoyning to the Market House in Weobley, yet remaining as heretofore."

The Market House, noticed in Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture* (vol. ii, p. 182) as belonging to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, was pulled down about the year 1848; but the house adjoining it still remains, a fine specimen of timber building; and this may, perhaps, be the mansion house mentioned above.

Turning to the parliamentary history of the Borough of Weobley, we find that it sent burgesses to Parliament throughout the reign of Edward I; but that this practice was since discontinued till 1640 (15 Charles I), when it was restored by order of the House of Commons.¹ The burgesses returned during the reign of Edward I were as follow:

¹ B. Willis, *Rot. Parl.*, iii; Oldfield, *Repr. Hist.*, iv; Hill, *Coll. for Herefordsh.*, ii; *Parl. Writs*, i, p. xci.

- 23 Ed. I, 1295.—John Oumpaygnoun, Adam Sagoun (Yagoun ?).
 26 Ed. I, 1298.—Will. Pykus, Will. le Feverere.
 28 Ed. I, 1300.—Phil. de Sweyneston, John de Leye.
 29 Ed. I, 1302.—Hen. de Hyneton, Phil. Daukyn.
 30 Ed. I, 1303.—Hen. de Hyneton, Phil. de Sweyneston.
 33 Ed. I, 1305.—Phil. de Sweyneston, Hugo Rouan.
 35 Ed. I, 1307.—Ric. Yago.

In 1628 report was made to the House of Commons that Webley and Milbourn Port had sent burgesses, 26 and 28 Edward I, but had discontinued long. Upon question they were ordered, as ancient Boroughs, to be restored.¹ From 1640 the members for Weobley are as follow :

- 1640.—Will. Tomkins, Thos. Tomkins.
 1640, Nov. (the Long Parliament).—Arthur Jones, Lord Ranelagh, Thos. Tomkins. Subsequently Robt. Andrews, Will. Crowther.
 1658.—Herb. Perrot, Rob. Andrews.
 1660.—Jas. Pitts, Rich. Weston.
 1661.—Thos. Tomkins, John Barnaby.
 1678.—Will. Gray *vice* Serjt. Gregory (?), Speaker of House of Commons, who succeeded Sir J. Williams ; Col. John Birch.
 1681.—John Booth, Col. John Birch.
 1685.—Hen. Cornwall, Rob. Price.
 1688.—Col. John Birch, Jas. Morgan.
 1690.—Rob. Price, Thos. Foley.
 1692.—The same.
 1695.—The same.
 1698.—The same.
 1701.—Rob. Price, John Birch.
 1702.—Hen. Cornwall, Thos. Price.
 1705.—Hen. Cornwall, John Birch.
 1707.—The same.
 1708.—Hen. Thynne, who died ; Hen. Gorges, J. Birch.
 1710.—Hen. Cornwall, John Birch.
 1713.—Uvedale Price, John Birch.

¹ Hill, *u. s.* ; Parry, *Parlts.*, p. 318.

- 1715.—Adm. Chas. Cornwall, who died ; Nich. Philpot, Paul Foley.
- 1722.—John Birch, Nich. Philpot.
- 1727.—Uvedale Price, John Birch (expelled the House), Jas. Cornwall.
- 1737.—Sir John Buckworth, John Birch (not duly elected), Jas. Cornwall.
- 1741.—Hen. Visct. Palmerston, George Lord Carpenter.
- 1747.—Mansell Powell (not duly elected), Savage Mostyn, John Earl of Egmont.
- 1754.—J. Craster, S. Mostyn (d.), George V. Vernon.
- 1761.—Marquis of Titchfield (afterwards Duke of Portland, and Prime Minister, 1783 and 1807), Fred. Thynne, W. Lynch.
- 1768.—Lord Irnham, Hon. H. F. Thynne (vac. seat), Bamber Gascoyne.
- 1774.—Sir W. Lynch, Bart. ; Sir Leger Douglas.
- 1781.—Sir L. Douglas, A. Bayntun.
- 1784.—John Scott (afterwards Lord Eldon), A. Bayntun, Lord Weymouth.
- 1790.—Sir J. Scott, Sol.-Genl. ; Lord Weymouth.
- 1791.—Sir J. Scott, Att.-Genl. ; Lord Weymouth, and afterwards Lord G. Thynne.
- 1792-96.—The same.
- 1796.—Lord G. Thynne, Lord John Thynne.
- 1797.—Lord G. Thynne, Lord J. Thynne, and afterwards Inigo Freeman Thomas, Esq.
- 1798.—Lord G. Thynne, I. F. Thomas.
- 1800.—Lord G. Thynne, Sir C. H. Talbot, Bart.
- 1802.—Lord G. Thynne, Robt. Steele, Esq.
- 1807.—Lord G. Thynne, Right Hon. Heneage Finch, Lord Guernsey.
- 1812.—Right Hon. Geo. Ashburnham, Viscount St. Asaph ; Hon. W. Lennox Bathurst.
- 1813.—Hon. W. L. Bathurst, Jas. Lennox W. Naper, Esq.
- 1816.—Hon. W. L. Bathurst, and afterwards Lieut.-Col. Lord Fred. Cavendish Bentinck, J. L. W. Naper, Esq.
- 1817.—Lord F. C. Bentinck, J. L. W. Naper, Esq.
- 1818.—Lord F. C. Bentinck, Viscount Weymouth.
- 1819.—The same.

1820.—Lord F. C. Bentinck, Rear-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, Bart.

1824.—Lord F. C. Bentinck, and afterwards Lord H. F. Thynne, Rear-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, Bart.

1825.—Lord H. F. Thynne, Rear-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, Bart.

1826.—The same.

1828.—The same, and afterwards Capt. Lord W. Thynne.

1829.—The same.

1830.—The same.

1831.—Lord H. F. Thynne, Lord Edw. Thynne.

The results of the elections of the members for Weobley in the first half of its revived existence as a borough, were not free from contention. In 1660 Sir E. Turner reported to the House of Commons that the late election is void, as the sheriff did not send any precept for the same. In 1677 the election was pronounced to be void. In 1691 Thos. Foley petitioned against the return of Colonel Birch. No determination was made; but when the Colonel, in his turn, petitioned against the return of Mr. Foley, the House determined that Mr. Foley was duly elected.¹ Dec. 12, 1698, Mr. Foley petitioned against the return of Mr. Birch, son of Colonel Birch, and the House resolved that he (T. F.) was duly elected. From 1700 the strife became warmer, and on Feb. 25 in that year a petition was presented from "the unbribed burgesses against the return of H. Cornwall, Esq., by means of bribery, promises, gratuities, threats, and even confinement, for their votes, with other illegal practices."—No determination. Feb. 26, "petition of Capt. Charles Cornwall against the return of Colonel Cornwall and John Birch.—N. d. Feb. 27, petition of several burgesses against the return of John Birch, Esq., for bribery.—N. d. Jan. 15, 1701, a similar petition from H. Cornwall, Esq., against Mr. Birch.—N. d. Nov. 4, 1702, J. Birch petitioned against the return of H. Cornwall and T. Price, Esqs., by bribery.—N. d. A similar

¹ The inscription on Colonel Birch's monument says he was M.P. till his death in 1691.

petition, in 1708, against H. George or Gorges ; and in 1715 one from J. Birch (Serjt.) against the return of Paul Foley ; and one from Simon Gough and J. Moore against that of Charles Cornwall. "The House resolved that Paul Foley was not duly elected, and that J. Birch is duly elected." Oct. 25, 1722, petition of E. Hughes and J. Carpenter against the return of Nich. Philpot and John Birch ; and a similar one, Jan. 21, 1723.

This cross-fire of petitions was stopped at length by a resolution of the House, March 3, 1736, "that the right of election is in the inhabitants of the ancient vote-houses, of 20s. per ann. and upwards, residing in the said houses forty days before the day of election, and paying scot and lot, who shall be resident at the time of election." The Marquis of Bath, and the parish officers in his interest, refused to rate those who opposed his nomination ; upon which the aggrieved persons applied to the Court of King's Bench for a *mandamus*, to compel the parish officers to put them on the rates. But the Court refused to grant it, on the ground that the parish officers are the proper judges of the persons to be rated, subject to appeal." In order to settle the question, the Marquis of Bath bought up all the ancient vote-houses.¹ But the "aggrieved parishioners" were not yet content ; and in 1740 an account appears in one of the vestry books, that a meeting was held to decide "whether the inhabitants and occupiers should be rated to the poor, or the landlords." All, or nearly all, signed for the former. (*N.B.*, almost all the signatures are by marks, very few names written.) Possibly the good burgesses of Weobley were fearful lest the settlement of the tenure of the vote-houses might stand in the way of the good old customs of "bribery, promises, and gratuities," under which they had heretofore thriven. The entry proceeds : "Mr. Moore (the petitioner of 1715) did refuse to give the foregoing persons leave to sign or object against the poor's lewn."² The returning officers were

¹ Oldfield, *Parl. Hist.*, iv.

² *Lewn*, rate or tax ; Halliwell, *Dict.*

the constables. In 1643 the "Lord of Essex" was chief constable. There was no corporation and no seal. Of the old vote-houses one or two remain, which still bear the numbers affixed to them for election purposes.

The acreage of the parish is 3,248, and the population in 1861 was 849.

Among particulars relating to Weobley, it may be worth while to transcribe some part of a pamphlet now in the British Museum, as illustrating some of the ideas and the history of the time to which it relates. It consists of a letter from J. A., Hereford, and is entitled *The Demon of Burton*:

"There is a farm in Burton, a village in the parish of Weobley, which Mr. Wm. Bridges, a linendraper of London, has in mortgage from one Thomas Tomkins, a decayed yeoman. This farm was taken in by lease by Mrs. Elizth. Bridges about Michaelmas 1669. Soon after this tenant was entered on the farm, some Familiar began to act apish pranks, by knocking boldly at the door in the dark of the evening, and the like early in the morning, but nobody to be seen. The stools and forms were thrown into disorder, heaps of malt and vetches mingled, loaves of bread laid on a table carried into another room, and hid in tubs covered with cloths; cabbage plants dug up and replanted in various patterns; a half-roasted pig demolished, except the bones; the milk turned sour with vinegar; some cattle died, and among others a sow leaped and danced in strange postures, and at last fell down dead; a loft of hay set on fire, a mow of pulse and pease likewise.

"After these fires one John Jones, a valiant Welshman, undertook to keep watch with a sword, a mastiff dog, and a lantern. He had not long lain on the bed when he heard a knocking at the door, and, as he conceived, many cats came into his chamber, broke the windows, and made a hideous noise. The mastiff howled, the candle went out, the Welshman fell into a cold sweat, left his sword unused, and with much ado found the door, and ran half a mile without looking behind him; protesting next day he would not lie another night in the house for £100.

"These particulars I received from eye-witnesses of unquestionable credit (?), and you may no more doubt the truth of them than distrust the affection of your humble servant,

(To be continued.)

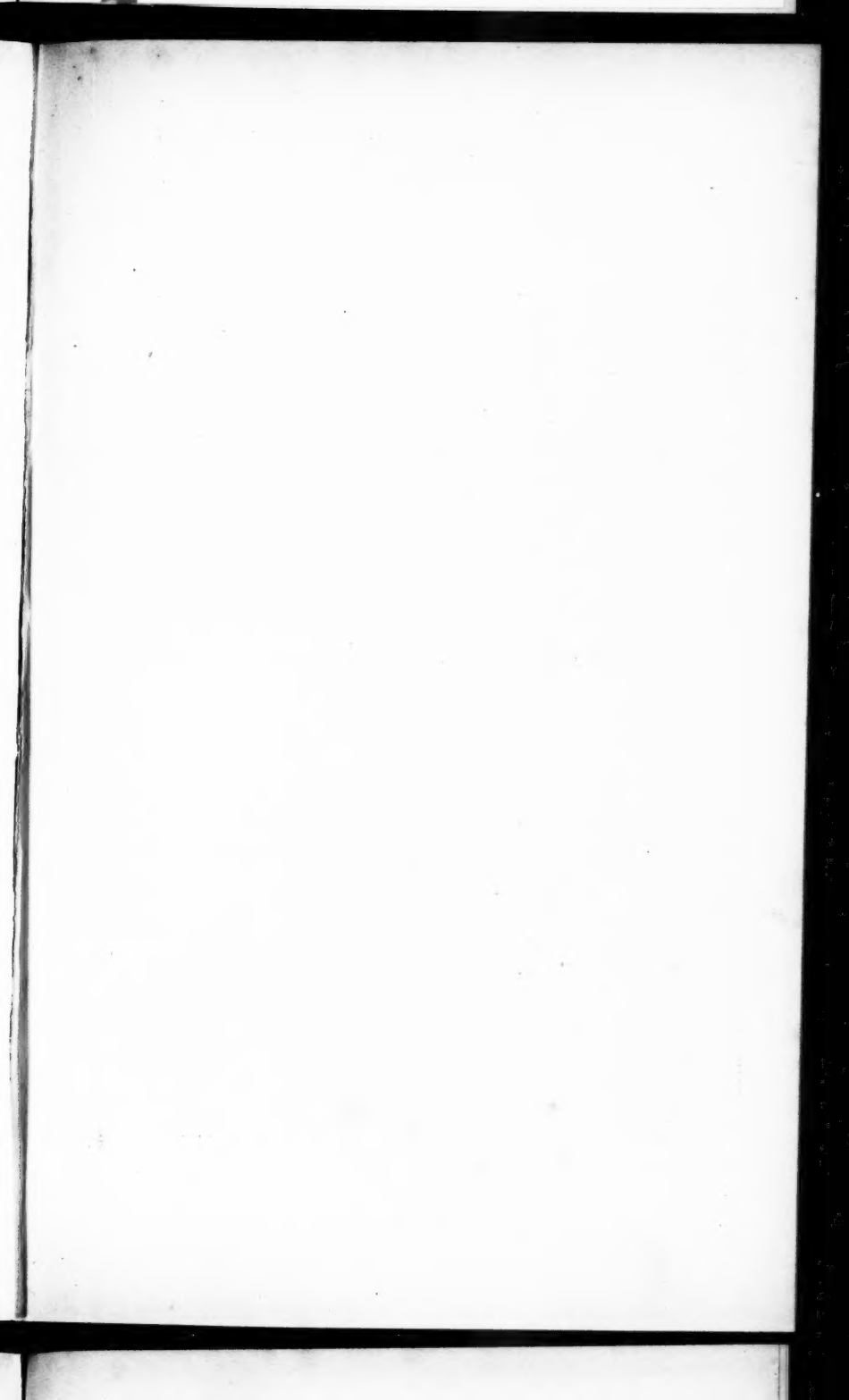
"J. A.

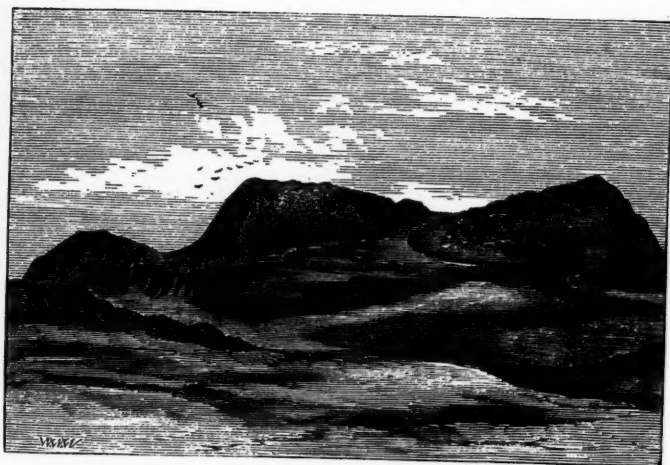
"Hereford, March 1670."

DIN SYLWY, ANGLESEY.

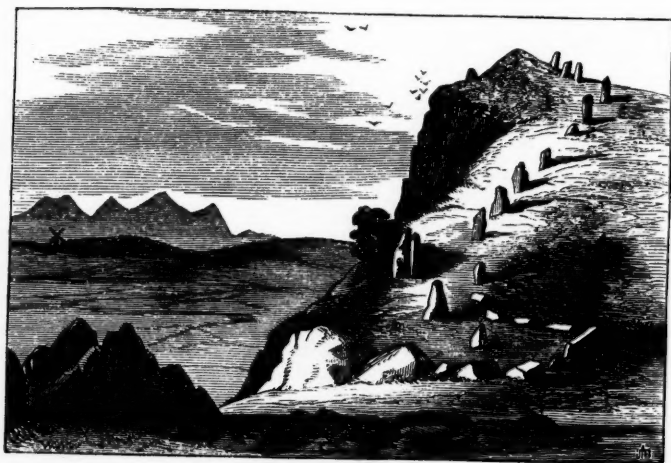
THE fortified post of *Din Sylwy*, or, as it is more frequently called, *Bwrdd Arthur*, is situated on the north-east coast of Anglesey, at a distance of about half a mile from the sea, near the eastern extremity of Red-wharf Bay, and in the parish of Llanfihangel; the small church of which, lying close under the hill crowned by the fort, is distinguished from the numerous ecclesiastical edifices dedicated to *Mihangel* (Michael), as Llanfihangel *Din Sylwy*. The word, like most Welsh names, is plainly descriptive, being compounded of *din*, fortress; and *sylwy* or *sylwi*, "to observe"; and means fort of observation. It would be difficult to meet with a spot commanding a finer prospect both by sea and land. The hill upon which the fortress stands is visible from a great distance, and is well known to mariners navigating the Irish Channel as "the Table Land." It presents a marked outline when viewed from seaward, as well as from remote parts of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire. The popular name of *Bwrdd Arthur* (Arthur's table) has doubtless been given to it on account of the flatness of the summit, and the great extent of surface contained within the walls of the camp, which, like many other works of magnitude in the British isles, is ascribed to Arthur. The cromlech at Lligwy, on the same side of Anglesey, is called *Coetan Arthur* (Arthur's quoit). The hill is an elevated plateau of limestone rock, having, excepting at the south-west corner, a nearly plane surface inclining downwards towards the north, where the sides are much less precipitous than to the south and south-west. This table-land is four-sided, being tolerably regular to the west, north, and east; but there is a considerable indentation on the south.

The wall, following exactly the shape of the hill-top, and containing an area of about thirteen acres, is still nearly perfect at many points, particularly on the western



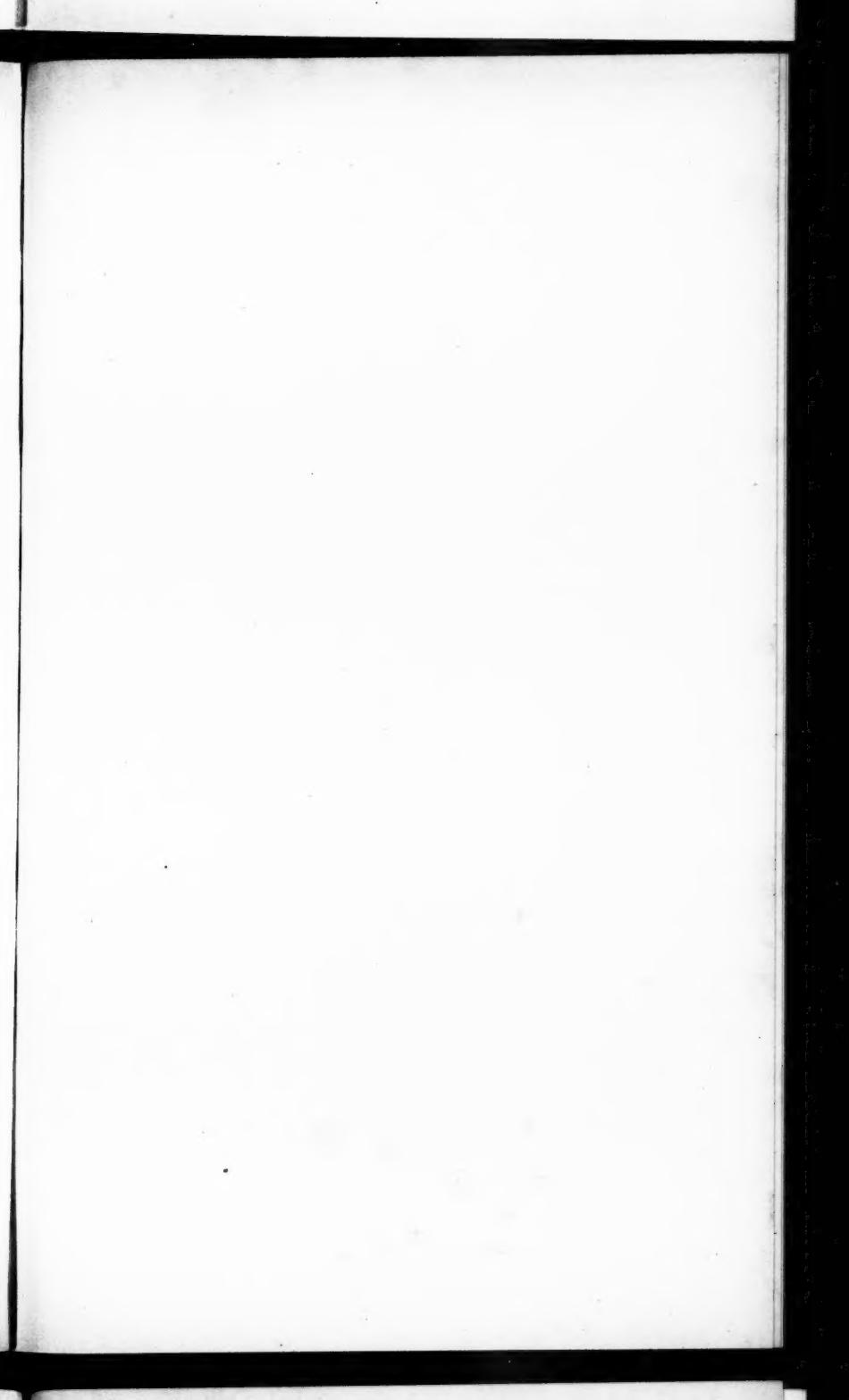


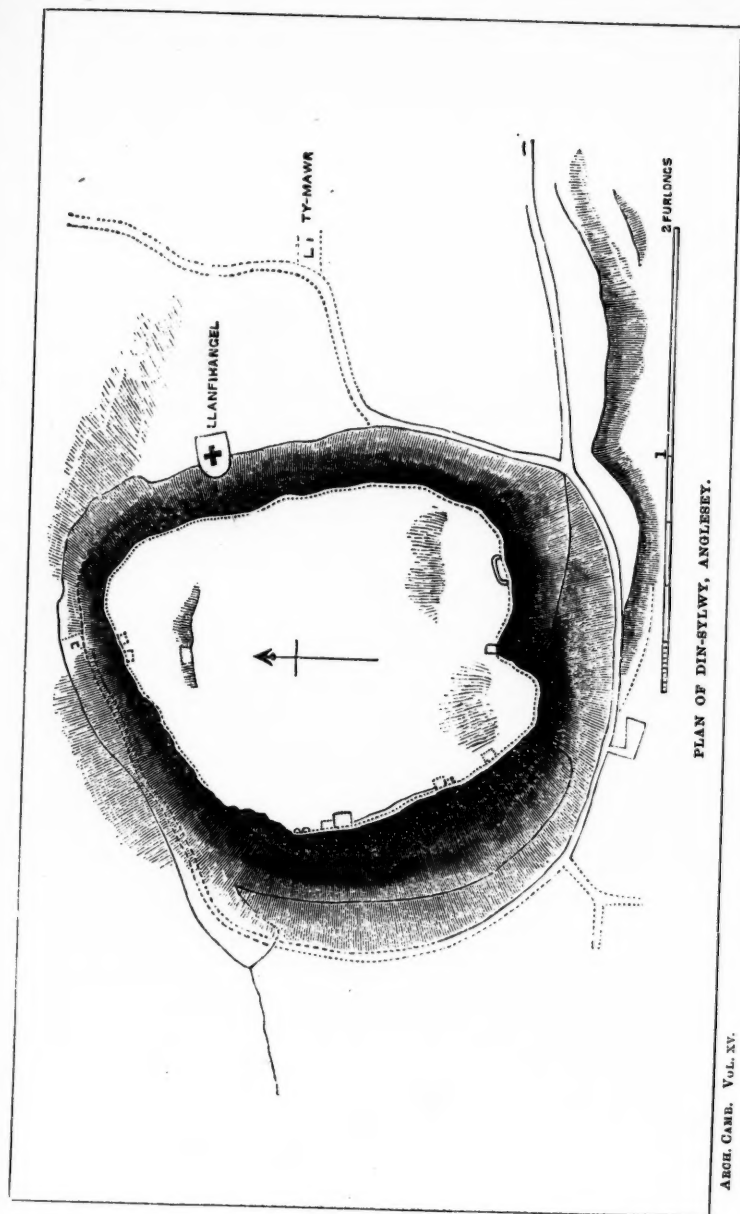
DIN-SYLWY OR BWEDD ARTHUR, FROM S.S.W.



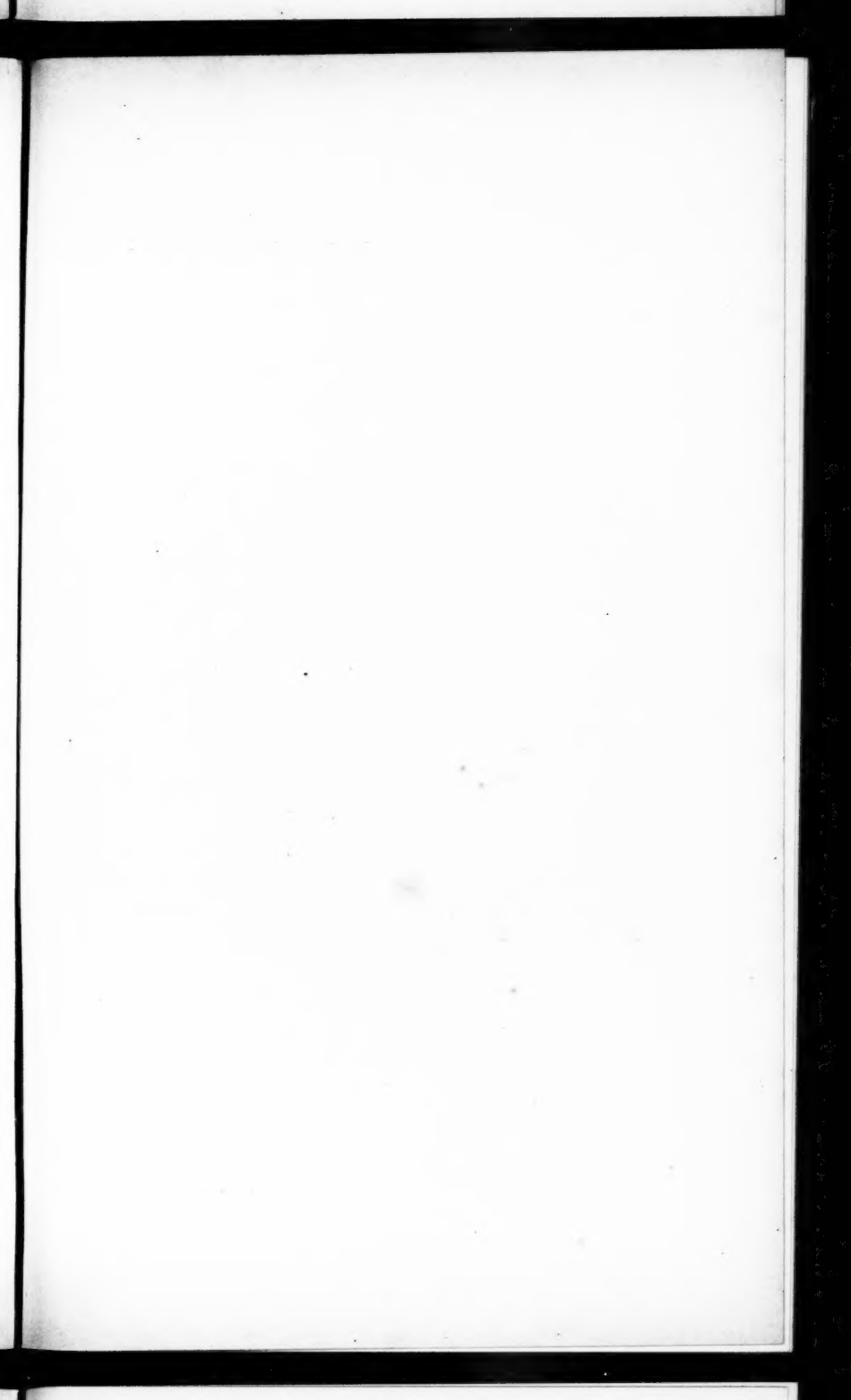
DIN-SYLWY, MAIN ENTRANCE.

(From within.)





PLAN OF DIN-SYLWY, ANGLESEY.

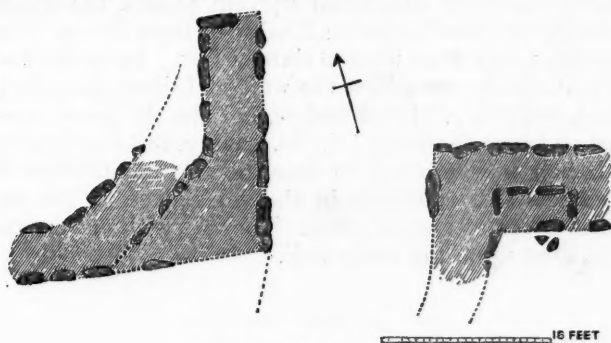




WALL OF THE CAMP, DIN-SYLWY, ANGLESEY.

side, and may be traced almost throughout its whole course. A general idea of the arrangement of the wall, etc., may be obtained from the accompanying ground-plan. A winding path, indicated on the ground-plan by a black line, leads up to the main entrance, which is sixteen feet wide, and is placed near the centre of the above-mentioned indentation at the south side of the enclosure.

The entrance was defended, on the left hand side, by a wall running inwards for a distance of twenty-two feet, and having a breadth of five feet at the inner end. The main wall seems to have joined it at an obtuse angle on the inside, and also to have been continued along the edge of the precipice outwardly. The right hand side, as you enter, is not prolonged inwards, and contains in the centre of the wall what appears like a rude cistvaen, six feet long by two broad. The entire arrangement will be best explained by consulting the annexed ground-plan of the entrance.

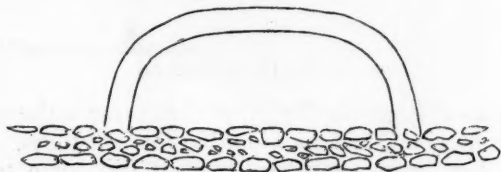


Ground-Plan of Entrance, Din Sylwy.

For some distance to the left of the entrance the course of the wall is marked by a double row of stones. The ground here rises considerably until you come to the point where the wall turns sharply to the north. From hence to the next turning, the wall is to be met with in its most perfect state. A sketch is given of the inner

side of that part of it which faces Red-wharf Bay. At the point where the wall turns to the east a quarry has been worked, and has encroached on the camp, destroying the wall for some distance. A short space before the wall bends again to the south, there are traces of another entrance which appears to have been protected at the rampart by strong works. From hence there is a paved pathway leading down to a fine spring of water on the declivity of the hill, which seems to have been included within a kind of outwork. The wall on the side next to Llanfihangel Church, as far as the next turn to the west, has been for the most part removed, and its place supplied by a modern fence. This is more particularly the case from the east corner, until you come over against the church. The wall becomes more easy to trace as you approach the next bend to the west, after which it leads up to the right hand side of the main entrance. Where most perfect, the wall consists of a double row of large limestone slabs set endwise, interspersed with occasional upright pillars, the space between the parallels being filled with loose stones. The breadth varies from nine to sixteen feet. In workmanship it closely resembles the wall at Lligwy (see *Arch. Camb.*, vol. xiii, p. 54, 3rd Series), and also the inner rampart at Dinas Dinorwig (*Ib.*, No. xxvii, p. 236, July, 1861).

I shall now proceed to describe the foundations of chambers still traceable, in the order given in the annexed block of ground-plans. They all, with one exception, abut upon the outer wall.

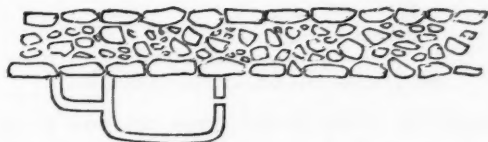


Semicircular Chamber, South Wall.

The first is a semicircular chamber, fifty-six yards to the south-east of the chief entrance. It is twenty-six

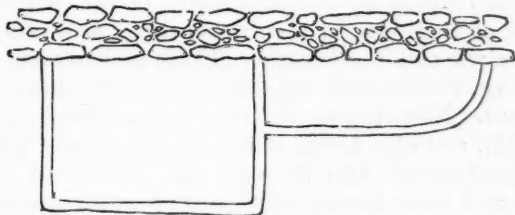
yards long where it adjoins the main wall. The thickness of its wall in the semicircular part is five feet. At a distance of forty-five yards from the west corner, towards the north, there are traces of square buildings; but all the stones, excepting three or four, have been carried away.

About eighty-five yards further on, in the same direction, there is a double chamber tolerably perfect: the larger, twenty-six feet by sixteen; the smaller, which is rounded at the outer side, ten feet by eight. The entrance to the larger of these chambers appears to have been at the northward end. Most of the large stones composing the wall have been removed, but enough remain to shew that the breadth was a little over two feet.



Double Chamber, West Wall.

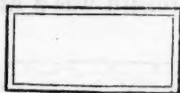
One hundred and ten yards further to the north, on the same side, there is a larger double chamber: the *greater* being a square of about fifty-eight feet, the *lesser* sixty-three feet long by eighteen broad, rounded off at one corner. Between these chambers and the quarry at the north-west corner there are traces of foundations, but so much disturbed as to render any attempt at a plan impossible.



Larger Double Chamber, West Wall.

As was before mentioned, a limestone quarry has encroached upon the camp at the north-west corner, and the wall is lost for some distance; but where it reappears, on the north side, we arrive at the remains of strong works. These were evidently intended for the defence of the entrance where the paved pathway leads down to the well. They are, however, in so confused a state that no plan of them can be made.

It was said above that *one* chamber does not adjoin the outer wall. This is to be met with at a point fifty-six yards south-west from the *well*-entrance. It is protected at the back by a ledge of rock, and is sixteen yards long by eight broad.



16 YARDS

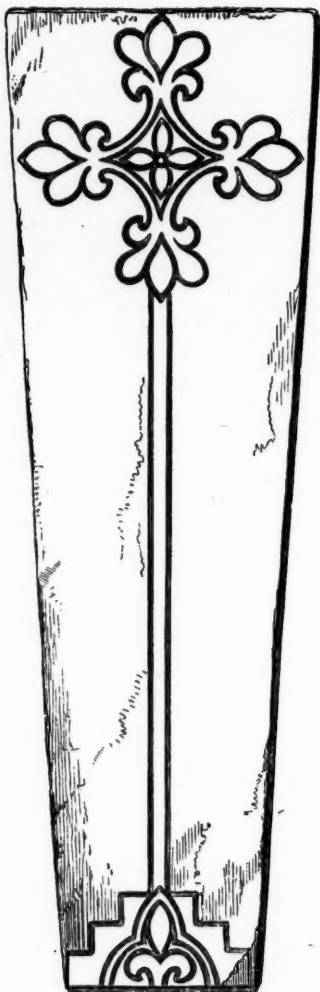
Oblong Chamber, 56 yards from Pathway leading to Well.

Although no other foundations are now to be seen within the camp, it does not follow but that such may formerly have existed, for all available loose stones appear to have been from time to time removed for building purposes. Nearly opposite the church a road leads down from the enclosure, but it seems to be modern. There is a cavity near the centre of the camp, six feet long, two feet six inches broad, and about two feet deep, which at first sight might easily be taken for a cistvaen; but is, I think, naturally formed.

It is highly probable that the works on this hill were originally raised by the inhabitants of this part of the Island of Anglesey, in prehistoric times, as a refuge for themselves and their cattle. There is, however, abundant evidence to prove its subsequent occupation by the Romans. Miss Angharad Llwyd in her *History of Mona* (p. 265), and also Lewis in his *Topographical Dictionary* (v. Llanfihangel Din Sylwy), say "Numerous fibulæ, coins, and other Roman relics, have been frequently discovered here; and in the summer of 1831 a great num-



ST. ASAPH.



ST. ASAPH.

ber of silver and copper coins were found in this place, among which were some of Nero, Vespasian, Constantius, and Constantine ; together with rings, keys, buckles, and clasps of copper, and other relics of Roman antiquity." At a point within the rampart, nearly abreast of the church, where the turf has lately been removed from off the limestone, I picked up several fragments of red pottery, parts of *mortaria* in whitish clay, and a piece of slag with a bit of quartz embedded in it. Mr. H. Prichard, of Dinam, had previously found a number of similar fragments at the same place. There would probably be a line of road leading up to Din Sylwy, either from the shore, near Aber-lleiniog, or else from Penmon. It is said that the remains of a paved Roman road may be traced, leading through Penmon towards Llan-iestyn, but I have had no opportunity of examining it.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Menaifron, Augt. 1868.

STONE SLABS FOUND IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ASAPH.

DURING the repairs which, for some time past, have been in progress in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, the workmen came upon two slabs a little way beneath the ground or pavement of the nave, near the eastern arch of the central tower, close by the entrance into the choir ; and as they have features of interest, an engraving of each is here given ; perhaps prematurely, for nothing is as yet known, it is believed, as to what personages they are intended to commemorate. They seem to be of fifteenth century work. One of them, bearing a floriated cross, may have been placed over the grave of one of the bishops. Underneath it was found a flat, leaden, circular box-cover or lid, with a hand in benediction rudely cut or scratched upon it. The other was, no doubt, the sepulchral covering of a layman ; for it bears a shield of

arms, and a curious representation of a hare and hound. It had been at first supposed by the correspondent who supplied the drawings from which the engravings have been made, that these armorial bearings were those of some member of the family of the Hollands, formerly of



St. Asaph.

so much importance in North Wales, on account of the lion and the fleur-de-lys; but there are difficulties in the way of this supposition which render a suspension of judgment advisable. It has been thought better to lay them before the Association at once, rather than to wait for attempts at identification.

EAST ORCHARD MANOR HOUSE.

THE ruins of this ancient but long deserted seat of the Berkerolles family, although usually styled a castle, present no traces of a fortified building. Their aspect is that of a substantial manor-place of the reigns of Richard II or Henry IV, built with a view to domestic convenience, and containing a good-sized dwelling-house and hall, with a chapel, kitchen, dovecote, and barn, arranged about a court, and with some additions and alterations of the Tudor period. The position, on one side weak, may have been protected, like Flimston, by an encircling wall, but of this no traces remain. The occupants trusted somewhat to the marshes of the Thaw; but their main safeguard was the settled state of the country during the reign of Edward III and his grandson, and the intervention of Flimston, Castleton, Bonvileston, and other strong houses near to Cowbridge, between this place and the hill-country.

East Orchard stands upon the east bank of the Thaw, upon a steep slope of lias rock, about fifty feet above the stream, which here expands into a marsh, and has been overflowed, three feet deep, by the tide from Aberthaw. The hall and dwelling-house occupy the north side of the court. The chapel, detached, is on the south, near the entrance. West, and higher up the hill, is the barn, and upon its crest the dovecote. At the foot of the slope an ancient leat feeds the castle mill, represented by a modern building.

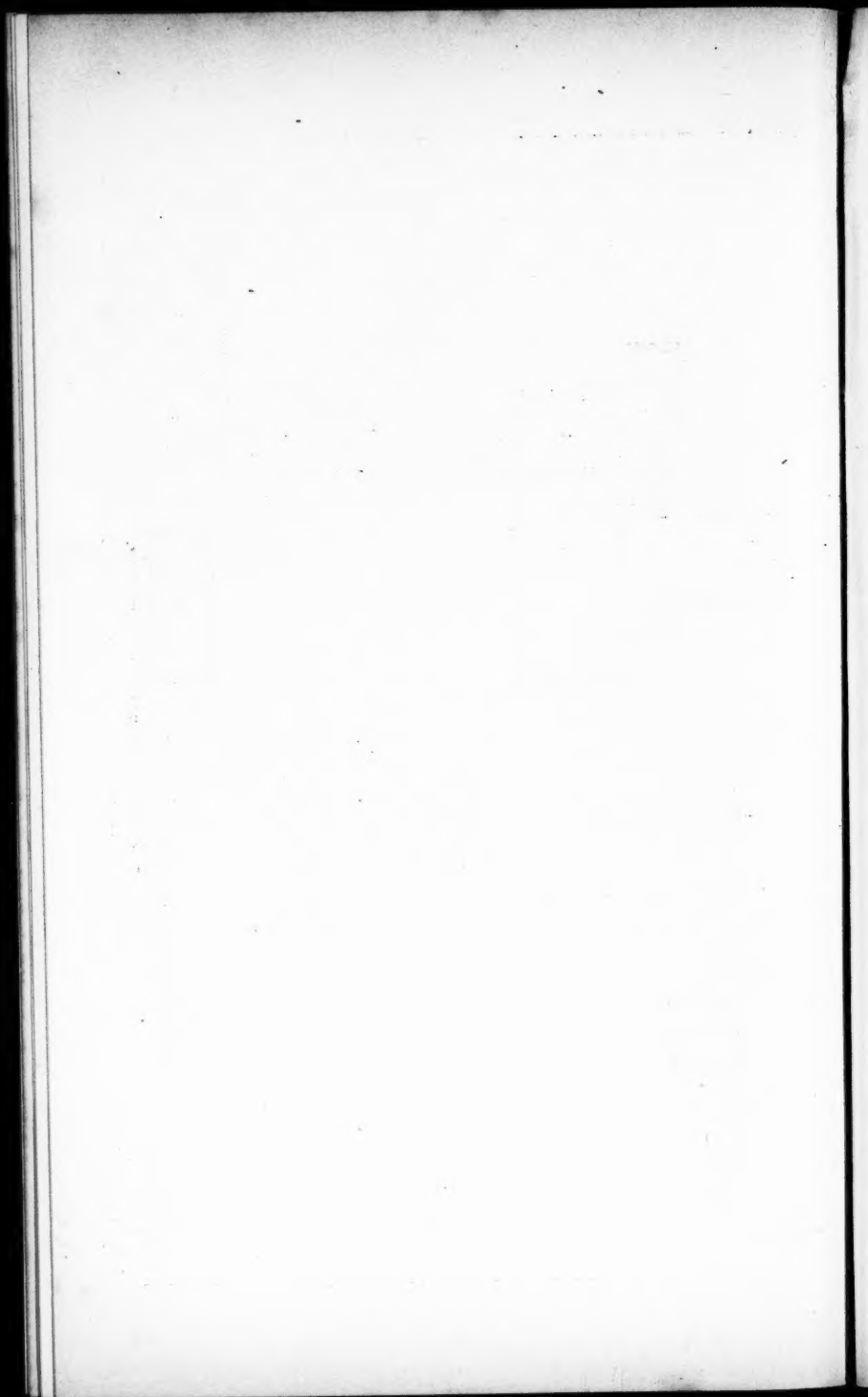
The dwelling-house is composed of the hall and withdrawingroom, and four smaller chambers, which five latter have upper stories. The hall, forty feet long by twenty-five feet broad, was on the ground-floor, and had a high-pitched, open roof, the gables being at the east and west ends. The principal windows, and no doubt the door, were on the south side, towards the court. The fireplace, six feet wide, was in the north wall, having a bold exterior

buttress to accommodate its deep hearth, and carry its spacious chimney. On either side is a door: one into the open air, opposite to the kitchen; the other entering a sort of still-room, which, again, has a door towards the kitchen. A western wall cut off a chamber eleven feet deep, and the breadth of the hall, probably for a buttery, as a large door opens from it towards the kitchen. If its upper part was used as a gallery, the hall roof would be above fifty feet long. In the east wall a door opens into the withdrawing room; and from another door a mural passage leads into a garderobe common to the two rooms, and marked in the court by a broad buttress.

The withdrawing room, eighteen feet, seven inches, by twenty-three feet, ten inches, is the ground-floor of a square block, having below it a cellar; and above it, two floors and a roof, probably with four gables. In its west wall is a fireplace. To the south seems to have been a large window. In the north wall is a loop, once opening to the field, but now into an added room; and a door leading to offices.

The east or exterior wall has two openings: one, a window of two lights; the other a lancet-arched doorway, of three feet two inches opening, which formed an exterior door of six feet ten inches opening, with a flat, segmental arch long closed up. The cill of this door is eight feet from the ground, and below it is a broad, flat buttress, a flaw in which shews that it covers a recess in the cellar walls. This seems to have been a postern, and probably was provided with movable steps. The cellar below is filled with rubbish. It does not seem to have been vaulted. It has two large doors in the south wall, nearly buried, but which have a Decorated aspect. The upper rooms are not accessible, the floors being wanting.

It is not clear for what the northern buildings were intended. They are gloomy, with walls three feet nine inches thick; and seem, at the ground-floor, to have been built for offices. One contains a garderobe, and



near it a water-drain. The upper stories were, no doubt, bedrooms.

The still-room, nine feet by fifteen feet, opens on the north side of the hall, and has an exterior door leading towards the kitchen. This room seems to be an addition, as two windows look into it.

Next, east of the still-room, is a small room, twelve feet by fifteen feet, opening also from the withdrawing room. It contained a garderobe and a water-drain in its north wall. To the east it has a loop; and against that side is a later building, thirteen feet square, the cellar floor of which has a vaulted roof. All the rooms except the hall had first and second floors, no doubt containing bedrooms.

The kitchen was a detached building, ten feet north of the hall, and twenty-five feet by twenty-eight feet, outside dimensions. A large fireplace, eleven feet broad, and an oven, remain in its west wall. Between it and the main building intervenes a flight of steps descending eastwards from the high ground.

The dovecote is a square tower, of twenty feet each side, and of two stages. The basement, paved with lime cement, has a door on the south side. The door of the upper floor is on the east side, approached by an exterior stone stair. The two chambers contain about two hundred pigeon-holes, seven inches square and twenty-one inches deep.

The chapel, forty-four feet by nineteen feet, outside, has walls three feet thick, and ten to twelve feet high, with a parapet of slight projection. There was an east and a west window (the latter higher up in the wall), and a north door, the ashlar of which is gone, but which had a slightly drop-arch. Near the east end are north and south windows; and east of the latter a lancet-piscina, of which the drain remains. The bellcote from the west gable is said to be now over the stables at Fomon.

On the west side of the court is a building, fifty-nine feet by twenty-four feet, with walls three feet thick, now

used as a barn. In its north end is a good trefoil-headed loop, in a splayed recess, with a drop-arch; and below it a larger square window, of eighteen inches opening, within a drop-arched recess. In the east wall is a door, three feet five inches opening, which may be, with the loop, of Decorated date. It has a slightly drop-arched rib in the head, but the jambs are plain. Close south of the door is a plain, chamfered opening, a foot square. This building can scarcely have been intended for a barn, the original door being so narrow. It is possible that the chapel, barn, and parts of the south end of the dwelling-house, may be of Decorated date; and in that case, parts of an earlier building; such as must certainly have existed, and was, no doubt, a regular castle.

The ruins are fast falling to decay. Of the hall, only the fireplace, the east and part of the north walls remain of their original height. The walls of the other rooms are tolerably perfect, but the floors, roofs, and ashlar dressings are gone. The kitchen is a mere ruin, only the fireplace and oven marking its use. The barn seems to have been partially rebuilt; and the dovecote is roofless, and without a floor. The chapel has no roof, and the west wall is broken down. The ashlar dressings from the doors and windows have disappeared.

The parish of St. Athan, or St. Tathan, of which East Orchard forms a part, contains about sixteen hundred statute acres; and in it and the adjacent parish of Gileston are the manors of East and West Orchard, Castle-ton, and Gileston, by which description the property is entitled in the Stradling conveyances. The Berke-rolles estate included part of the parish of Gileston, which is of small extent, and nearly surrounded by St. Tathan's. The manor was in the Giles family, and probably an early subinfeudation.

East Orchard was long the seat of the family of Berke-rolles, whose earliest known appearance was in Monmouthshire, near Bassaleg, in the person of William de Bercherola. In the cartulary of St. Peter's of Gloucester is a public declaration as to certain boundaries, by Uch-

tred bishop of Llandaff, tested at Basalleg, and afterwards by the whole synod at Llandaff in 1146, in which mention is made of the chapel of St. Gladewis, which Laudomer built upon the river Ebeth (Ebbw), and of the tenths from that river to the Usk, and from the boundary of the land of William de Becherola to the sea. (Cart. ii, 55.)

The next known entry relates to Roger de Berkerol, who held, in the *Liber Niger* (1165), one knight's fee in Gloucestershire of William Earl of Gloucester (i, p. 163). Gloucestershire, at that early period, was often used to include the Welsh parts of the honour of Gloucester, and therefore much of Monmouth and Glamorgan. Sir Roger de Berkerolles is the traditional ancestor of the family, who is said to have first settled in East Orchard. Roger de Berkerolles, Cecilia his wife, William and Robert his sons, joined in a confirmation to Bassaleg and Glastonbury of the lands given by William de Berkerolles, the father [of Roger]. A William de Berkerolles tests a charter by Isabel Countess of Gloucester, 1213-16, by consent of Geoffrey Earl of Essex, her husband. (*New Mon.*, iv, 634.)

The next entry relates to William de Berkeroles, who appears, 20 Ed. I (1291-2), in an "inquisitio ad quod damnum pro Abbate et Conventu de Clyve." (No. 108, p. 447.) Probably to ascertain whether the crown would suffer any loss by some proposed alienation by William to the abbey.

It was probably about this time that the family settled in Glamorgan. The Nerbers, whose history has already been noticed in these pages, were the original possessors of Orchard; and in 1165, by the *Liber Niger*, William [Philip] de Nerber held four knights' fees under the Earl of Gloucester, which were, no doubt, in St. Tathan's. Of these fees, one, in 1315, was held by William Berkrolles, who tested a Bonville deed in 1302 (Harl. Ch. 75, B. 22), and who appears as lord of three knights' fees and a half in St. Tathan's at the Spenser Survey of 1320; and that these fees included Orchard is clear from the state-

ment in the same place, that in 1578 they belonged to Lords Worcester, Stradling, and Carne, who are known to have held the Berkrolles estates, and with them Orchard. East Orchard, at the above Survey, contained three plough lands. William Berkerolles died in 1327, and was followed by a Sir Roger, who flourished in 1338-51, and in 1349 had three fees and a-half of the annual value of £40. In that year he granted East Orchard Manor to his elder son Gilbert, and died 11 Nov. 1351.

Gilbert, of age in 1349, died *vita patris*, and was followed by Sir Lawrence, his brother, aged 14, in 1352, and who held the three fees and a-half. He died childless 15 Oct. 1411, holding East Orchard, value twenty marks.

The next and last of the family upon record is Sir Lawrence Berkrolles, who died seized of this and other lands, as shewn in the inquisition on his death 13th H. IV, 1411-12.

"Lawrencius Berkerolles Chivaler. Est Norchard manerium et Marthelmaure man. ut de dominio de Kerdiff. Lanfeye man. ut de ducatu Lancastriæ. Coytiff castrum, manerium, dominium. Newcastle, Newland, Lanharry. Maneria et advocaciones ecclesiarum. Basseleke manerium." [*I. p. m. iii, p. 339.*]

The Duchy records give an inquisition taken upon the estate of the same Lawrence 1 H. V, when he was found to have held "Lanfey manerium ut de dominio de Ogmores, quarta pars unius feodi militis de seizina capta ex parte regis. [*Duc. Lan. I. p. m., i.*]

The inquisition itself is given at full length by Mr. Francis in the *Topog.* and *Geneal.* [i, 534]. It was taken at Newnham, co. Gloucester, 23 Nov. 1411, and declares that Sir Lawrence held the manors of East Orchard and Merthyr Mawr of Richard Lord le Despencer, then a minor, and in ward to the king, as of the lordship of Cardiff by the service of half a knight's fee, and Lanfey of the king, as of the Duchy of Lancaster, as a quarter fee, each manor being of the clear annual value of seven marks.

Edward Stradlinge, aged 22 and over, and John

Stradlinge, aged 60 and over, were his next heirs. Edward as son of William, son of Wenthelan, sister of Sir Laurence, and John as son of Sarah, the other sister.

Sir Laurence, also held the castle, manor, and lordship of Coytyff, and the manors of Newcastle, Newland, and Lanhary, as an heir of Richard Turberville, Sir Lawrence being son of Katherine, sister of Richard. Other particulars are added of the Turberville inheritors. Coytyff is of the annual value of £84; Newcastle of £5; Newland of £2; and Lanhary of 10s. Coytiff or Coyty Castle has lately been cleared out at the charge of the dowager Countess of Dunraven, its owner, and there is some hope that its history and description may become the subject of a paper by her accomplished son.

The following charters are from the collection of Mr. Francis of Swansea:

[*Michaelmas*, 8 R. II, 1384.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Laurencius Berkerols miles dominus de Cotyf et Elizabet uxor mea salutem in domino Noveritis nos tradidisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse Thome Watkyn totum manerium nostrum de Marthelmaur cum suis pertinentiis in redditibus serviciis consuetudinibus pratis pasturis boscis et vastis dicto manerio pertinentibus Tenendum sibi heredibus vel executoribus suis a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum octavo usque ad finem termini octo annorum proximo sequentium plenarie complendorum Reddendo inde annuatim predictus Thomas heredes vel executores sui nobis prefatis Laurencio et Elizabet heredibus assignatis vel executoribus nostris tresdecim libras sex solidos et octo denarios usualis monete ad festa Pentecostem Sancti Michaelis et Natalis domini perequales porciones videlicet iiij l. viij solid. et x d. ob. ad quemlibet terminorum predictorum et predictus Thomas et heredibus suis vel executores solvent annuatim ballivis comitatus Glamorganie pro wardam castri de Kardiff pro dicto manerio septem solidi et duos denarios Item solvent ballivis de Lanblethian duos solidos vel unum espenuarium et dicti Laurencius et Elizabet dictum manerium in coopertura reparabunt et postquam sit competenter reparatum predictis Thomas et heredes vel sui executores dictum manerium mantenebunt sustentabunt et in adeo bono statu seu meliori d... sumptibus suis propriis et expensis Et si contin-

gat quod predictus redditus viginti marcarum a retro esse in parte vel in toto per unam mensem post aliquem terminum assignatum vel dictum manerium extra manus suas proprias alicui traderetur quod tunc bene liceat nobis predictis Laurencio et Elizabet heredibus vel assignatis nostris in predicto manerio cum omnibus suis pertinenciis intrare et retinere imperpetuum sine aliqua contradictione eorum Et nos predicti Laurencius et Elizabet uxor mea totum predictum manerium cum omnibus suis pertinenciis durante termino predicto prefato Thome contra omnes gentes warantizabimus Hiis testibus Johanne Roppert David ap Griffith ap Rees Velyn Griffith ap Janekyn ap Dron' David Yonge et aliis Data apud Marthelmaur die et anno supra dictis In cujus rei testimonium hiis indenturis nos partes predicti sigilla nostra alternatim apposuimus ac eciam quod predictus Thomas habebit meremium suficiens pro dictis [dictas in orig.] domibus sustentandis et meremium vocatum fraxinum pro carucis [carucas in orig.] suis faciendi et ter brasearet (?) quolibet anno sine amerciamento ponendo.



The deed is indented, the seal in red wax. It is the seal of John Cranlegh, whose name and arms are otherwise unknown in Glamorgan.

[9th April, 15 R. II, 1392.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Laurencius Berkerouille dominus de Coytif et Elizabetha uxor ejus salutem Cum Simon Jurdan et Johanna uxor ejus nuper feoffaverunt Edwardum de Stradlyng ad terminum vite eorundem Symonis et Johanne de omnibus terris et tenementis pratis redditibus pascuis pasturis et vastis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que dicti Simon et Johanna de nobis tenuerunt ad eundem terminum infra dominium de Coytif et que post mortem predictorum Simonis et Johanne nobis reverti deberent Noveritis nos dictos Laurencium Berkerouille militem et Elizabetham uxorem meam hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse statum predicti Edwardi de Stradlyng in omnibus predictis terris et tenementis pratis redditibus pascuis pasturis et vastis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis sibi et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis Tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris per redditus et servicia que ad illa pertinent imperpetuum Et nos vero predicti Laurencius Berkerouille miles dominus de Coytif et Elizabetha uxor mea et heredes nostri omnia predicta terras et tenementa prata redditus pascua pasturas et vasta cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predictis predicto Edwardo de Stradlyng et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis contra



omnes gentes warantzabimus acquietabimus et defendemus In
cujus rei testimonium huic presento. (*sic*) scripto nostro sigilla
nostra apposuimus Hiis testibus Johanne Robert David ap
Griffith ap Rees Velyn Howel ap David ap Grono Thoma
Reymund Thoma ap Griffith Lloyd et aliis Datum apud
Coytif die martis nono die Aprilis anno Regni regis Ricardi
secundi post conquestum quinto decimo.

Two circular seals (as given on previous page), red
wax.

[29 Sep. 3, H. IV, 1402.]

Hec indentura facta die Veneris in festo Sancti Michaelis
archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum
tercio testatur quod dominus Laurencius Berkerole dominus de
Coitiff tradidit concessit et hoc presenti scripto suo confirmavit
Nicholao Sonde Isabelle Payne uxori sue Thome Sonde
Johanne filio ejus et Margarete Sonde filie dicti Nicholai suc-
cessive ad terminum vite eorum prout seriatim nominantur
unum mesuagium cum pertinenciis quondam Henrici Potter
jacens juxta cimiterium de Marthelmaur in parte orientali, ac
eciam sex acras terre cum suis pertinenciis quondam Johannis
Bawdewyn in parochia de Marthelmaur unde quinque acre
simul jacent inter veterem Portewey et novam Portewey et una
acra dicte terre jacet apud finem de Langedeune in parte occi-
dentali alte vie Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta mes-
suagia et terras cum suis pertinenciis dictis Nicholao Isabelle
Thoma Johanni et Margarete successive ad terminum vite
eorum vel unius eorum diutius viventis prout seriatim nomi-
nantur libere et in pace Reddendo inde annuatim dicto domino
Laurencio et heredibus suis tres solidos ad festum Sancti Micha-
elis pro omnibus salvis secta curie per rationabilem sumonicio-
nem uno herietto post decessum cujuslibet tenentis Et si dic-
tus redditus aretro fuerit in parte vel in toto huic bene liceat
dicto domino Laurencio et heredibus suis in predictis mesuagiis
et terris distringere et districtiones retinere quousque eis ple-
narie fuerit satisfactum. Et non licebit dictis Nicholao Isa-
belle Thome Johanni et Margarete nec alicui eorum dicta
messuagia et terras in parte vel in toto alienare nec statum inde
facere sine licencia dicti domini Laurencii et heredum suorum
&c. Et si aliquis dictorum Nicholai Isabelle Thome Jo-
hannis et Margarete [qui] pro tempore fuerit tenens aliquam
feloniam vel de aliqua feloniam convictus fuerit infra comitatem
Glamorganie quod tunc bene liceat dicto domino Laurencio et
heredibus suis in predictis messuagiis terris cum suis pertinen-
ciis intrare et illa integre retinere sine contradictione aliqua

et predictus dominus Laurencius et heredes sui predicta messuagia et terras cum suis pertinenciis prefatis Nicholao Isabelle Thome Johanni et Margarete ad terminum vite eorum ut predictum est in forma predicta warantizabunt et defendent In cujus rei testimonium presentibus indenturis partes predictae sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt Hiis testibus Johanne Robert Gilberto Turbervyle Johanne William et aliis Data apud Marthelmaur die et anno supradictis Et predicti Nicholas Isabella Thomas Johannes et Margareta erunt stempneure in molendino de Marthelmaur ubicunque crescentibus.

Endorsed.—Carta Nicholai Sonde pro termino vite de i mesuagio in Marthelmaur.

One seal is appended in red wax, bearing the arms of Berkerolles within flamboyant tracery.

The manor remained in the Stradling family until their extinction, and the partition of their property in 1756, when East Orchard was sold to pay the law expenses, to Edwin, who sold it to Jones of Fonmon, who sold it to the Rev. W. Rayer. Mr. Francis Popham held thirty or forty acres in the parish, supposed to have been in this manor.

Leland mentions "Norchete Manor, which Mr. Stradling inherited, and sometimes lies there." In 1572 the manor was in Sir W. Herbert, of Swansea, no doubt as trustee.

The Stradling Survey of 1632 gives as its boundaries: on the north, Castleton; on the east, the Tawe or Thaw; on the south, the sea; and on the west, Gileston and West Orchard.

The local pedigrees marry Sir William Berkerolles to Felicia (Cecilia), daughter of an Earl of Oxford, and give them as son, Sir Roger, who married Catherine Turberville, an ultimate heiress of Coyty, and had Sir Lawrence, whose seal and charters show him to have married a lady whose patronymic has not been discovered, but whose Christian name was Elizabeth, and whose arms were a lion rampant.

West Orchard is a small manor in St. Tathan's, held by knight service under Cardiff Castle. Besides this, there was also a mesne manor of the same name, held at

Castleton, and occupying the greater part of the larger manor. This was no doubt a subinfeudation by the Nerberts, the early lords of Castleton. The court for the mesne manor was held at Michaelmas only. The Stradlings of St. Donats held it, probably from Berkerolles, and the Earl of Worcester held under them, and paid ward silver annually to Castleton. Earl William died 31 Elizabeth, seized of half the manor. After the battle of St. Fagan's this was one of the manors granted to Horton's Brigade, and purchased by Col. Jones.

The Stradlings held also the principal manor. It was purchased on their extinction by Edwin in 1756, who sold it to Jones of Fonmon, who thus combined the chief and mesne manor, and sold them to Mr. Rayer.

In 1632 the boundaries of West Orchard manor were: on the north, Eglwys-Brewis; on the east, East Orchard; on the south, Gileston and the sea; and on the west, the manor of Llantwit.

In 1632 service was paid from West Orchard to Castleton, for freeholds, by Henry, Earl of Worcester, 3s. 4d. For thirty-six acres of free lands held by knight's service by John Robert, 5d. For forty-six acres held by the same tenure by Ann Walter, being her jointure land, 12d.; and by Arnold Mathew, for seven acres and three quarters, 1d., all annually.

The muniments at Fonmon include a few meagre entries of court rolls for West Orchard, mixed up with those for Lllancarvan and Llancadle. The oldest one is for 1677, when the court was held in the names of the King's majesty and Sir John Jones. In 1671-5 Hugh Mathews was seneschal. In 1672 William Bassett appears as a tenant. In 1716 R. Jones was lord, and Edward Deere, gent., seneschal. Christopher Bassett was a tenant. In 1716-17 the lords were the widow and three trustees of R. Jones, of Fonmon, for this and Lllancarvan.

A branch of the Berkerolles family are reputed to have settled at West Orchard, and there to have built a castle rivalling that of the elder line. Of this, however, no

evidence has been adduced, and there are no remains of any building.

The Church.—The parish church of St. Tathan's, the burial-place of the Berkerolles family, is a cross church, with a central tower, nave, chancel, transepts, and south porch.

The chancel is original, with a plain open roof and a heavy pointed arch into the tower. The north wall has no window, but contains a sepulchral recess, round-headed, with a good Decorated moulding. The east window is a modern insertion. On the south side a good half-round string supports four large lancet windows and segmental-arched recesses. That next the east has been mutilated for the insertion of a perpendicular window, lately renewed. Below is a plain double piscina, of Decorated date. Into the south transept is a large hagioscope. There is also a south door of the date of the windows.

The tower rests upon four square piers, with heavy and slightly pointed arches of a late Norman aspect. The upperstages of the tower are later, and have light buttresses capping the angles, possibly late Decorated.

The nave is much modernised, but has traces of Decorated work. There is a good barrel roof and a hagioscope into the south transept, which was evidently the centre of devotion. In the south wall is a small window once lighting the rood-stair. Near is an arch, apparently modern.

The north transept is very plain. In the east wall are traces of a Decorated window. That in the north seems of the time of James I.

The south transept has in the east wall an excellent flat-topped Decorated window, of three lights, trefoiled, with two rows of elliptical quatrefoils in the head, which is rather larger than the lights. The whole is placed beneath a segmental arch. There has been a west window to match. The south window is in the flamboyant Decorated style, of three lights trefoiled, with three elliptical quatrefoils in the head, which is rather acutely pointed.

The south porch is Decorated, as is the church door within it. It has a scroll label.

The font is cylindrical, and may be Norman.

Looking to the whole building, the tower base seems the oldest part, and may be late Norman. The chancel is good Decorated, probably earlier than the south transept, which is singularly elegant, and in its details resembles the work upon Sir Lawrence Berkerolle's seal. The north transept and nave are also Decorated, as is the porch. The upper story of the tower is doubtful; it may be perpendicular.

At the east end of the south transept, beneath a recessed canopy highly enriched with crockets and finials, is an altar tomb, panelled at the two ends and in the front, with six panels, each containing a kneeling figure with a scroll. The two central figures represent monks, the remainder men in armour; and in the spandrels are heater shields, probably once painted in colours.

Upon the altar repose two figures. That on the left, or to the front, is armed in plate beneath a surcoat with scalloped edge, and a hood and tippet of chain mail, leaving the face open. Beneath the knees is a sort of band resembling the Tudor ornament, with the flowers pointing downwards. The sword is gone, but its belt is ornamented with lions' heads. The feet rest upon a lion, and upon the left arm is the shield, bearing a chevron between three crescents in bold relief.

The other figure, a lady, is clad in a wimple and a long robe. Her feet rest upon a lioness. The execution of this tomb is, on the whole, good, and the enrichments profuse. It is much mutilated.

On the east side is another altar tomb which once stood in the centre of the transept, also with male and female figures. In design and costume this tomb and its figures nearly resemble that already described, but the work is less delicate; the sword belt has also lions' heads. The armour is of the same pattern, and the shield bears the same arms. The panels below contain two figures, each pair holding a book. The ten figures

on the west and north sides are females. The south side is concealed. On the east side are figures in armour. At the four angles are figures also in armour.

In the south wall, east of the tomb, is a late Decorated water stoup beneath a small canopy, and in the west wall a shrine, also under a canopy, but of later date, and which has recently been removed from its proper ecclesiastical position in the east wall.

These tombs probably represent the two penultimate generations of the Berkerolles family, Sir William and Sir Roger, with their wives. The detail of the south window indeed much resembles, in its flamboyant tracery, the seal of Elizabeth Berkerolles, appended to Sir Lawrence's charter of 1392, but executed no doubt earlier. The transept was probably the mortuary chapel of Sir William, who died 1327, and may have been erected by Sir Roger, his son, between that year and his death in 1351. Sir William's tomb is, of course, that which stood in the centre of the transept, and the lady may have been the Nerber heiress, for how he obtained Orchard is not known. The southern tomb is, no doubt, that of Sir Roger. The inheritors of Sir Lawrence were not so likely to have honoured his memory, the relationship being comparatively remote, and the property divided.

The Berkerolles arms are usually blazoned as *azure*, a chevron between three crescents *or*.

Other Monuments.—South transept, on the floor. Edmund Thomas, Esq., died 3 June, 16[90?], aged 65. Gwenllian Thomas, his wife, died 5 Jan. 1703, aged 73. There is a defaced stone, probably of Thomas, which seems dated 1600. These are of Wenvoe.

North Transept.—Nicholas Thomas, son of Florence —A.D. 1699?

Chancel.—John Walter died 20 Nov. 1735, aged 63. Children of Rev. John and Mary Drake, rector 54 years. He died 13 Aug. 1829, aged 81.

Nave.—On an old small hatchment, the arms of Spencer. Quarterly, 2 and 3 a fret; over all on a bend *sable* 3 mullets *argent*. Crest of Spencer of Althorpe.

Under the Tower.—Mary Thomas, wife of Thomas Walter, died 24 Oct. 1722. Thomas Walter died 5 April, 1729, aged 70.

Mary Spencer, wife of Christ. Walter, died 6 March, 1702. Buried here by consent of Robert Walter.

Outside the east wall of the Church.—Edward Gamage, rector, died 27 June, 1734.

In the churchyard, south side, is the church-house, common in this district, with the usual exterior steps.

G. T. C.

1868.

ON THE STUDY OF WELSH ANTIQUITIES.

NO. I.—GLAMORGAN.

EARLY BRITISH AND ROMAN REMAINS.

THE object of the writer of this series of papers is to remind members of the Association of certain lines of antiquarian research which require to be followed up, and which may be either overlooked, or else attended to in only a desultory and imperfect manner. One of the chief dangers which an Association such as ours is exposed to, is the studying of national antiquities in a way too irregular and unsystematic, instead of adopting definite, well-matured plans, and following them up with consistency and perseverance. The former is, indeed, the characteristic of all bodies of volunteers; the latter, that of societies in which individual energies are too often frozen down into stiffness of routine, and strength is petrified into uniformity and dulness. This has been the fate of authorised societies and academies all over Europe, and a deadly lethargy has too often supervened when the highest degree of life and spirit was wanting.

I am far from wishing to hint that anything like this is witnessed in the Cambrian Archæological Association. Considering the recent period of its origin, the absence of official encouragement, and the apathy and dulness it has had to contend with, its progress and actual con-

dition cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory. Its energies are not diminished, and the harvest of its labours, as quarterly recorded, is as rich and promising as ever. Still it is exposed to the risk of overlooking much that is valuable, from the very circumstance of its researches depending on the labours of members isolated from each other, and not acting with any implied bond of common purpose. Thus the survey of Roman remains in Wales, carried on by two or three zealous members, seems at present suspended, and in danger of being forgotten. The *Monasticon Cambrense*, which indeed has produced good fruit, seems in like manner at present in abeyance. The survey of ancient manor houses, in which Wales is rich, depends apparently upon the sole energies of that learned and accurate antiquary of whom Glamorganshire has so much reason to be proud. As for details of the ancient churches of Wales, the clergy seem to ignore their existence; and hardly a line concerning them is published, save what proceeds from members not professionally connected with the Principality. The early inscribed stones of Wales are cared for and recorded by two members only of the Association; and even the genealogies of Wales, the *weak point* of Welsh antiquaries, are attended to apparently by only very few.

Apathy is a national Celtic failing, and it is of little use to complain of it; but a knowledge of its existence ought to elicit a greater amount of system and energy on the part of those who have really proved themselves "working men" in the general field of Welsh antiquities; and it may serve as an excuse for any one who endeavours to point out existing deficiencies, or to shew where the combined energies of real antiquaries may be well exerted.

Looking at Wales from a geographical and ethnographical point of view, it is obvious that certain physical peculiarities in the natural conformation of the country should be taken into account by whoever wishes to study its antiquities scientifically. Thus, setting

aside, for the time being, the peculiarities of *BRITANNIA SECUNDA*, it may be asserted that we yet want a connected and systematic account of the defences of the coast all round, as connected with the records or traditions of the early Welsh chronicles. The visits of the Northmen and the Irishmen caused the formation of defensive posts all round the coasts. These all require a thorough examination and a systematic survey. One of our most distinguished members, the Rev. H. Hey Knight, had already begun it, and might have completed it; but he has been taken away, and no one has hitherto come forward to supply his place. Even his papers are not forthcoming; and since its delivery at the Monmouth Meeting, nothing has been heard of the elaborate memoir which he read on the camps of the Danes on the coast of Glamorganshire. There is enough to occupy an active observer for several seasons in examining the coast-defences of the country against seafaring marauders in ancient times; and a corresponding amount of laborious research ought to be expended on the lines of hill-forts, mountain-earthworks, etc., all along the English frontier. The survey of Offa's Dyke has still to be completed in some important points, and possibly other lines of territorial demarcation may be found on minute and diligent inquiry.

Mr. Clark has done much in pointing out the mutual dependence and intercommunications of the great Norman fortresses of Wales and the Marches; but there is yet room for a connected survey of all the great lines of road intersecting the district in times long posterior to those of the Britons and Romans. For instance, a tolerable line of road runs parallel to the march-ground from Cardiff to Chester at the present day; and, again, the lines of road used in the middle ages for communication between Chester and the Edwardian castles of North Wales, or those across from Gloucester and Hereford to Cardigan, have still to be examined,—a task well worthy of the leisure of some of our country gentlemen.

With regard to the Welsh monasteries there is much

to be done which should not be postponed, much less overlooked. We have not received the long hoped-for account of St. Dogmael's Abbey in North Pembroke-shire, with its associated religious houses; for its pre-siding genius has been taken to his rest. We know nothing as yet, in an antiquarian sense, of the abbeys of Talley and Whitlands in Carmarthenshire. We want good architectural accounts, in an accessible form, of the great Glamorganshire houses of Neath and Margam; similarly of Brecon; of Cwm Hir in Radnorshire; and of many other houses in various parts of Wales. A few observers, especially in Powysland, are awake to the importance of such subjects; but there is ample need of activity and research, and the attention of the Association should be turned in that direction.

In respect of Welsh manor houses very little has yet been done. This department of national antiquities is much richer in materials than is commonly supposed. Every county possesses them; but hardly anywhere do we find antiquaries willing to examine and to record. Promising beginnings have, indeed, been made in Anglesey, Glamorganshire, and Pembrokeshire; but there are nine other counties, besides those of the Marches, still to be explored, and enough to fill volumes of the Journal with only selections of the most interesting buildings that remain. What a harvest, in this respect, exists in Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Brecknockshire! When will the sickle be put into it?

It is much to be desired that the good beginning made by one of our General Secretaries for the domestic architecture of South Pembrokeshire, may be followed up by an extension of his own researches in that part of Wales, and in others. Evidently there is much to do; and equally manifest it is that time is herein more especially precious; for landlords, agents, and farmers, are all leagued against ancient domestic buildings; and the ravages made by ruthless improvers and builders, in such a county as Glamorganshire alone, are only samples of what is going on elsewhere,—indeed, almost all over the Principality.

Laying aside the topic of the village churches, which may soon become mute and ruined memorials of a state of things doomed to destruction, neither doubtful nor remediable in Wales, I cannot avoid mentioning that the great labour of examining the Welsh records among the Public Repositories of London still remains to be taken in hand. A visit to the Record Office would soon shew the extent and value of the labour to be undergone,—a labour that can hardly be undertaken by any private individual; but which calls, and calls urgently, for the united efforts of our Association. We have, indeed, an antiquarian giant in South Wales, who might well make himself answerable for this work; but his energies and varied acquirements are wanted elsewhere, and we must be content to wait; for he works harder than most men; and of him it may truly be said, "*Nihil non tetigit quod non ornavit.*"

To make remarks on this subject more practically useful, it is proposed to compile a series of papers in which each district or county will be adverted to separately, and the *desiderata* connected with each pointed out; beginning with that county in which the next annual meeting of the Association is to be held, and from which it derives the greatest amount of support.

GLAMORGAN.

The county of Glamorgan is one of the most important and interesting of all in Wales, not only on account of its modern wealth and resources, but also for its historical associations and antiquarian remains. It is happy too in having within its limits those who have done so much towards describing and illustrating its remains, as well as those who have not only raised it to its present high standard of prosperity, but seem well-calculated to maintain and improve its material welfare. There is more intellectual activity, more energy of every kind, and more wealth to be found in Glamorganshire than in any other county in Wales, and it might almost be said than in all the rest of the principality together.

On entering the county from the eastward its main

natural features make a division of territory, by which the antiquary cannot avoid being influenced in his researches, that of "The Hills" and "The Vale." The former constitute a noble group of hills, or rather mountains, well defined by the Taff on the east, and the Loughor on the west; whilst "The Vale" fills up all the interval between "The Hills" and the sea.

The former, as having remained the longest in an uncultivated state, is full of memorials and evidences of old British life; the latter is rich in remains of all periods of British and English history from the time of the Romans at least, to those of the Commonwealth; but The Hills have been much less explored by antiquaries than The Vale, and, except some occasional notices in our own Journal, very little has been placed on record in any publication of note. And yet The Hills are easy of access, for they are deeply indented by valleys running down from their summits to the flatter country, and up many of these valleys at the present time railroads have penetrated, while a dense population has in numerous cases become settled. Whatever may have been the cause of this division of the county having been so little explored in former days, such impediments can hardly be considered to exist at the present day. The table-lands on the tops of the hills can now all be visited with comparative ease, and a knowledge of their peculiar features of interest may readily be gained from the Ordnance Maps, or from local information.

Early British remains.—There must have been a sharp look-out always kept up by the Hill populations upon the proceedings of their more powerful neighbours in the Vale; and it is highly probable that a connected chain of hill-fortresses, beacons, and other rude military precautions may be found all along the tops of the hills from the banks of the Taff to those of the Loughor. Along the great valleys leading to the spots where Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare are now situated, we may expect to meet with similar military outposts above the steep mountain-sides, to watch the valleys below; and

especially towards the upper portion of these valleys may explorers direct their attention. All along the moors round Merthyr, and especially between these and the Monmouthshire or Gwentian border, there are numerous indications of British occupation well worthy of careful exploration. The hills on the limits of Brycheiniog and Morganwg, from the Beacons to the Bloreng above Abergavenny, promise well for the antiquary who would survey them in a scientific manner.

There are probably several lines of ancient British roads to be made out here, such as the Heol Adda above Dowlais, the ancient road running over the Bwlch between the two beacons of Brecon, etc. Indeed, every valley may be expected to be accompanied by an ancient British trackway running more or less parallel to it on the dry ground of the mountain top, and all this is well worth looking after for traces of the early Britons. Thus on the mountain road now running over the moors up to the Bwlch beneath the westernmost of the Brecon beacons, and not many miles from the well-known hostelry of the Lamb and Flag, may be found numerous pits of no great size or depth, much resembling small limekilns cut out of the solid rock. They have no vents at the bottom; and it is probable that they are the remains of ancient habitations, such as have been observed by that careful antiquary, Mr. C. Warne, during his exploration of the moors of Dorsetshire. They are worth looking after, if with no other object than that of determining their negative features. Again, farther to the west, on the moors above Ystradgynlais and Cwm Twrc, there is an ancient line of communication leading into Carmarthenshire, reputed to have been that by which the black cattle were driven up from the Vale of Glamorgan into the Vale of the Towy; and the hospitable owner of the Castle of Craig-y-nos, at the southern foot of these moors, is rich in a fund of tradition relating to the subject. There are several ancient trackways, used indeed in modern times, about the upper part of the Loughor valley, all worth looking after; and along the Vale by the foot of the mountain ground, early earthworks have

been, and will again be, found; but they all want connecting with each other in a systematic survey.

On the hills above Neath, Margam, and Llantrisant, groups of stones, isolated stones, and other early remains are known to exist: they all require careful survey.

Roman remains.—The main line of Roman road from Cardiff to Loughor still requires to be determined with greater accuracy than hitherto. Even its precise exit from Cardiff, and indeed its entry into that station, are not accurately defined. It may have come in by Roath, over the eastern tidal marshes; and it very probably went out by Llandaff, where the trace of an ancient road may still be observed in the grass fields north of the modern village of Canton; but something more positive is wanted. It went, perhaps, not very far from Caerau and St. Lythan's on its way to BOVIUM, which may well be considered as synonymous and identical with the modern Cowbridge; from thence to Ewenny, but its course should be well looked after and defined: for there the difficulty begins. It *must* have passed, so to speak, by Kenfig; for there are traces of it on the Newton Downs, but whether it then went up towards the foot of the hills by Margam, or whether it followed the coast line, so much changed by inroads of the sea in the Tudor times, is not yet settled. The discovery of a Roman inscription many feet below the sand when excavations were making for the entrance of Port Talbot, where it is still preserved in the harbour-master's house, favours the presumption of the coast line having been adopted. If so, it *must* have passed where Aberavan now stands; but from thence to Neath itself (NIDUM) all is uncertain: very probably it ran up the Cwmavan valley, and so turned over the hills on the western side into the Vale of Neath; but at Neath itself nothing seems to be known of it; and, indeed, whoever can take the Roman road satisfactorily into NIDUM, and take it out again with equal probability on its way to LEUCARUM or Loughor, will thereby do great service in advancing the survey of Britannia Secunda.

On the hills westward of the Neath Valley a road

may be traced, and indeed is laid down on the Ordnance Survey, almost all the way to the Gaer west of Brecon ; but a Roman station occurs out of this line, and still to the westward, on the moors northward of Ystradgynlais in the valley of the Towey, and thus an element of uncertainty is introduced into the Survey, which it is desirable to examine into, or to eliminate.

There *must* have been lines of Roman communication up many of the Glamorganshire valleys, such as, for instance, by Gelligaer, where a Roman station still is traceable northwards from the church ; and we cannot but conjecture that this line ran over the mountains to the great station west of Brecon. It may turn out after all to be coincident with Heol Adda mentioned above, and it, perhaps, passed into the Vale of the Usk by the Brecon bwlch road, because there still remains, as the lintel of a barn window by the roadside, about four miles below the southern side of the bwlch, a Romanized Christian inscription, indicative probably of some Roman occupation of the spot.

All this, and many other points connected with this portion of Roman Morganwg, ought to be looked after and systematized into the Survey.

There is plenty of work for the antiquary at Cardiff, Cowbridge, Neath, and Loughor, the four Roman stations of this district, especially at the latter place, where tidal changes have taken place, and almost the only trace of Roman occupation still to be found erect, but far from its original site, is the small Roman altar bearing Oghams on one of its edges, placed on the lawn of the vicarage grounds.

This stone with the Ogham-bearing Roman stone of Pompeius Carantorius, on the line of road as it comes down from Kenfig Church, well deserves the careful and comparative survey of the antiquary.

Let one query conclude this part of the subject : are there any traces, either above or below ground, of the Romans in Swansea, or anywhere else in Gower ?

H. L. J.

(To be continued.)

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE OF MEETING FOR 1869.

THE Annual Meeting of the Association will be held this year at Bridgend, Glamorganshire, under the presidency of the EARL OF DUNRAVEN. The precise time, with other particulars, will be announced in the next number of the Journal. It is sufficient to mention the name of the county, so rich in antiquities; the abbeys of Ewenny, Neath, and Margam; the castles of St. Donat's and Coity; and the churches of Cowbridge, Lantwit Major, etc., to make members aware of the probable interest and importance of such a meeting held under such able auspices.

Correspondence.

UNCERTAIN STONE IMPLEMENT EXPLAINED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Permit me to offer a few remarks on the "Uncertain Stone Ornament," figured and described in the October number, 1868, of the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

I have no hesitation in asserting that this so-called implement is a portable or pocket *sun-dial*, capable of being suspended to the person, or round the neck by a string passed through the transverse orifice at its narrow end. Thus the instrument when ordinarily seen would be in a reversed position to that shewn in the admirable woodcut which represents it. The gnomon was a short conical piece of wood fitting into the central orifice.

Let us suppose the gnomon to be inserted in its proper position; if the instrument were then allowed to hang from the string, a short plummet attached to the base of the gnomon would enable the operator to cause the central line of the dial to be vertical, and, therefore, in a position to catch the shadow thrown by the sun at twelve o'clock.

If the dial were used horizontally, the central line just alluded to would, of course, represent the meridian, in which direction it should

be placed to catch the shadow thrown at twelve o'clock; and then the shorter transverse lines at right angles to it would point due east and west, and mark the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. Each half of the circle is seen to be divided by radiating lines into four prominent spaces; an intermediate extra scratch on the west side, and a double line on the east at the six o'clock mark, being, I think, of no account in the true subdivision of the dial into eight spaces.

That such was the true significance of the lines radiating over the northern half of the dial, or between the meridian line and that striking east and west, is established by the presence of the seven small conical holes counter sunk and drilled through and through the stone around the outer periphery of the circle, and directly opposite the termination of each of the radiating lines.

I believe that the extra scratches on the southern end of the dial are possibly mere ornamentation to fill up a vacant and supposed unsightly space, as, with the exception of the prolonged meridian line, they do not radiate from the common centre at the gnomon orifice; these lines, however, may have a significance, the true explanation of which we cannot now arrive at.

This pocket or portable sun-dial is, I believe, of early Christian age, the latest period to which I can assign it, from the massive character of its mouldings, being the twelfth century.

I am of opinion that this dial was intended to denote the seven canonical hours of the day, viz.:—Matins, 6 A.M.; Laudes, 8 A.M.; Nones, 9 A.M.; Prime, 12 Noon; Compline, 2 P.M.; Tierce, 3 P.M.; Vespers, 6 P.M.

Of late I have paid some attention to an utterly overlooked subject of Irish antiquities, that of the occurrence of Pillar Sun-dials, some of them, from their carving and ornamentation, dating back to the earliest Christian times, and others extending up to the thirteenth century.

Invariably these most singular remains were described as crosses of a strange type, till their true significance became apparent to me; some time since I placed in the hands of our venerated antiquary, Albert Way, Esq., a paper on this subject for the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, in which I hope soon to see it published. I have been fortunate enough to get several examples of very ancient pillar sun-dials from various parts of Ireland, and I lighted on one only a short time since at a spot on the coast of the county Down, traditionally recognised as the place where St. Patrick landed—the character of this dial being that of the very oldest.

I beg to refer you to an interesting example of a sun-dial of Saxon age, illustrated and described in the *Arch. Journal*, No. 41, for March, 1854. This dial divides the day into twelve hours; but marks with extra distinctness the lines denoting the canonical hours of Matins, Nones, Prime, Tierce, and Vespers. It would appear, therefore, that the "monks of old," like Shakespeare's Touchstone,—“oft drew a dial from their poke.”

GEO. V. DU NOYER.

Antrim, 5th December, 1868.

ON EARLY REMAINS IN MERIONETHSHIRE; AND THE PORTMADOC MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I have read with the liveliest interest the report of our late annual meeting at Portmadoc, and think that the Association may justly be congratulated on the result. Though the meeting was small, there seems to have been much hearty good-will attending it, and the discoveries made, as well as the objects observed, must have amply repaid all members for the trouble they took to reach that distant but most romantic district. Evidently too we were most fortunate in our President, who did the honours of the meeting and infused spirit into it, in a manner worthy of the warmest praises. It is a fortunate circumstance for the county of Merioneth that Cors-y-gedol, one of its most historic seats, should have fallen into the hands of a possessor by whom it is so thoroughly appreciated, as well as restored to more than its pristine glory, after such a long period of desolation and neglect; still more that the antiquities of the estate and the surrounding district should at length be valued and preserved as their intrinsic worth and their importance as national monuments so justly demand.

It has struck me that the early remains observed in such numbers on the mountain-side near Cors-y-gedol, and also near Harlech, are deserving of careful and scientific investigation, and that the results of any such examination should be given to the Association by means of our Journal, with all the plans, views, etc., required for their full illustration. I am struck with the extraordinary promise of primæval riches which this district affords, and cannot but conceive that the funds of the Association would be well-spent if such a survey were made, and its results published. Evidently this part of North Wales contains much to throw new light upon the early history of the country, and I am sure that the efforts of many of our members would be well turned in that direction. We want a map or plan shewing all these early forts, cars, cromlechs, circles, and other remains near Cors-y-gedol; and also a similar map of the early town or camp at Muriau Gwyddelod above Harlech. Such surveys and such maps would worthily commemorate this meeting of the Association, and would be welcome to all antiquaries who feel interested in the early remains of Wales.

I may have some more observations on this topic to make on a future occasion; but, to one knowing the ground visited so well, and yet hindered from ever exploring it again by one of the direst visitations to which the human frame can be subject,—the discoveries made have been so exciting, that they have weaned me awhile from my sufferings, and forced me to intrude upon your pages.

I am, sir, etc.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

December 9th, 1868.

OGHAM STONE SUPPOSED TO BE NEAR HARLECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the vol. of 1850, p. 155, a correspondent informs the Editor of a Maen-hir, about three miles from Harlech and two from Llandanwg, bearing Ogham characters. This information attracted attention at the time; but nothing appears to have been ascertained about it since. The stone, it may be affirmed, does not exist at present, whatever it might have done twenty years ago; but, at least it is to be hoped, that some inquiries may be made about—for it may be lying under some hedge or some out of the way place, and known only to the cottagers of the district. The proving an Ogham stone to have existed on the north as well as on the south coast of Wales, would be of interest.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

30th Nov., 1868.

A MEMBER.

INCISED STONE NEAR CORS-Y-GEDOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

DEAR SIR,—Since the late pleasant meeting of the Association in Merionethshire, I have been informed that Mrs. Coulson, of Cors-y-gedol, has discovered near the old road passing her house to Dolgellau, an incised stone, which appears to be of considerable interest. Rubbings have been taken of it, but owing to the roughness and irregularity of the surface, the results have not been satisfactory. I am informed also that the stone has been examined by Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth, and Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, formerly one of the secretaries of the Association, who have both pronounced on its artificial character; and that there is no danger of a second Runamo discovery (see Wilson's *Prehistoric Scotland*, p. 313, first edition), which, after being translated and received as a most important historical evidence, turned out to be merely accidental and natural fissures and chippings of the stone. One learned authority has conjectured that the markings are decided runes; but then again others doubt this fact, and rather consider them to be rude delineations of animals. It is to be hoped that as perfect a fac-simile of the stone as can be procured may throw some light on the mystery.

I am, dear sir, your's obediently,

DYFFRYN.

FARM OF CROMLECH NEAR PWLLHELI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I was much struck with a statement made in the Report of the Portmadoc Meeting, namely, that a farm near Pwllheli, or rather near Four-crosses, had been called Cromlech from time immemorial, after an actual cromlech still standing upon it. I hope this remarkable statement can be proved by ancient deeds; but of this

there is not much chance, since the property has some time since been sold by Lord Mostyn. Some light may, however, be thrown on the fact by the Church Register or Churchwardens' Accounts, although these last in Wales have been much neglected, and left to rot and moulder in damp churches. Will the clergyman of the parish lend what help he can to

Your humble servant,

AN INQUIRER?

SIR PHILIP WARWICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The following notice of Sir Philip Warwick occurs on the fly-leaves of a copy of his *Memoires of the Reigne of K. Charles I.* 1701. As his name occurs among the members for the Radnorshire boroughs (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. xii, p. 249), its publication may interest your readers.

R. W. B.

"Sr Philip Warwick, y^e author of this Book, was born in y^e city of Westmr, being y^e son of Thomas Warwick, organist of y^e Abbey Church there, & he y^e son of Thomas Warwick of y^e city of Heref. Sr Phil. was educated in Eaton School, & was for a time chorister at Westmr. Afterwards he travailed into ffrance, & was much at Geneva, under y^e instruccon & good counsel of Deodatus y^e famous Divine; thence returning with many accomplishments into his native country, became Secretary to Bp. Juxon, Ld. Treasurer of England, & one of y^e Clerks of y^e Signet to K. Cha. I; and in 1640 was chosen Burgess of New Radnor to sit in y^t unhappy Parl^t y^t began Nov. 3 y^e same year; but perceiving soon after what desperate courses y^e members thereof took, retired to his Mat^y & was with him at Oxon, & sat in the Parl^t there 1643, having his lodgings in University Coll., & his counsel was then much relyed upon by his Mat^y. Afterwards he was one of y^e Com^s to treat with those appointed by Parl^t for y^e surrender of Oxford in 1646, and in 1648 he did attend on his Mat^y in his disconsolate condicon in y^e Isle of Wight. In y^e times of usurpation he was involved in y^e same troubles as all Royallists were; but after his Mat^{ies} Restauration, being then fix'd in y^e Clerkship of y^e Signet, he became Secretary to Tho. E. of Southampton, Ld Treas^r of England, & was knighted; in w^{ch} place he behaved himself so dextrously & acted so much y^t he was usually called Sr Philip y^e Treasurer. He hath written besides this Book another not yet printed, Of Government as examined by Scripture, Reason, & y^e Law of y^e Land, or true weights & measures between Sovereignty and Liberty. Fol."

On the opposite page, in a much later hand, is written:

"I will close this account with the inscription on a handsome monument which I have seen in the church of Chiselhurst in Kent:

" 'Here lies

in expectation of a joyful resurrection through Jesus Christ, the only mortal part of Sir Philip Warwick, Knt., who departed this life the 15th day of Jany. 1682, in the 74 year of his age. He was an accepted servant of K. Charles 1st in all his extremities, and a faithful one to K. Charles 2nd.

" 'Here also with his body lies that of his dear wife, Joan Fanshaw of Ware Park, a lady of sincere virtue and piety.' "

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE POWYSLAND CLUB.—We are now in possession of the first volume of the Transactions of this Society, entitled *Collections, Historical and Archæological, relating to Montgomeryshire*, as well as the Report of its annual meeting, held at Welshpool on 10th October, 1868, under the presidency of the Earl of Powis. The papers contained in this volume, some of which have appeared in our own pages, will be found full of interest; and the flourishing condition of the club, which now numbers eighty-three members, has paid all its expenses, and still holds a balance in its treasurer's hands, is to ourselves a subject of great satisfaction. We earnestly hope that this, *our eldest child*, may have a long career of usefulness and prosperity.

THE JOURNAL OF THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has altered its title, by which we find that it is now intended for the whole of Ireland, and that the operations of the Society are co-extensive. The later numbers of the series are rich in accounts of recent discoveries of oghams and of cromlechs.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES OF COPENHAGEN has just sent us the last numbers of its annals: a most interesting series full of records of good and serious archæological work. We are glad to find at the head of this Society the name of the present King of Denmark, Christian IX. His Majesty has in this respect followed the excellent example of his illustrious predecessor, so well known for his profound knowledge of, and his love for, national antiquities. The examples of enlightened patriotism thus set by the monarchs of Denmark, one of the most interesting countries of Europe, should not be lost on other sovereigns, and may well put to the blush the crowned despoilers who have fallen so ruthlessly on this gallant little nation, one of the worst used in Europe. Among the officers of the northern antiquaries we find M. Worsaae and M. Engelhardt, so well known for their works on northern antiquities; and we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to mention the late work of the latter of these two gentlemen on the discoveries made in peat-mosses, as one of the most valuable contributions to northern antiquities of our day. It is most copiously and admirably illustrated, and happy are they who possess it. We should do well to imitate its peculiar style of engraving; but as yet we have produced nothing to rival it in England. How rich the museum at Flensburg must have been before it was plundered by the German barbarians!

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OGHAM CHAMBER AT DRUMLOGHAN, COUNTY OF WATERFORD, by R. R. Brash, Esq., M.R.I.A., has been

presented to us by its author ; and we hope to make some observations upon it at a future opportunity. It is well-illustrated in lithography.

AN ACCOUNT OF A SOUTERRAIN AT CURRAGHELY, COUNTY CORK, by the same indefatigable author, has laid us under an additional obligation.

ADDRESSES TO THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE, by the President, Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., have been received by us, and perused with vivid interest. They are rich in information, conveyed with great force and clearness of style. We wish heartily that space allowed of reprinting them textually in our pages : so graphic are they in what relates to the early populations of Britain, to the antiquities of America, to the "kitchen-middens" (a good Lancashire as well as northern word) and their archæological bearings, to the destruction of family muniments, etc., etc. It may not be known to all our members, but it *ought* to be, that Mr. Mayer, who is one of our own Association, has presented to the town of Liverpool his valuable museum of the Fausett collection of Anglo-Saxon remains, thus emulating the examples of the late W. Brown, Esq., who gave to the same town the Great Free Library, building and all ; and also of the present Earl of Derby, who added to it rich collections of natural history and statuary. Fortunate is the community which is so much enriched by the patriotism and generosity of its freemen. Mr. Mayer has given to the parish of Bebington, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, where he has his country residence, a free library of more than eleven thousand volumes, open to all, well used, and not *abused*, and supported entirely at his own expense.

PREPARATIONS OF THE COUNTY OF KENT TO RESIST THE SPANISH ARMADA, from the pen of Mr. Mayer, is a valuable contribution of curious local details, illustrative of the History of England.

VANDALISM AT TENBY.—We are sorry to find that the reign of bad taste fostered by the love of personal gain, is not yet over in the Queen of Welsh watering places : for we learn by the *Tenby Observer* that it was necessary in October last to hold another meeting of persons opposed to the threatened destruction of the south-west gateway and part of the town walls. It was supposed that the evil spirit had been laid by a warning from the office of Woods and Forests concerning the right of property in the walls, but ignorance and barbarism are not so easily rebutted ; and we shall gladly hear of the threatened destroyers falling into the hands of the Attorney-General. Under pretence of improving the approach to a slip of building-land lying just outside the walls, the owners of the property are ready to sacrifice one of the most valuable remains of mediæval fortifications in Wales ; and, perhaps in a similar spirit, would they sell the graves and coffins, bones and all, of their own fathers, could they find purchasers. The

really respectable inhabitants have set their faces against this cruel and needless mutilation, and we hope that they may yet succeed in preventing the evil.

EARLY REMAINS FOUND NEAR ABERGELAU.—We understand from a correspondent that numerous articles in bronze, and, we believe, in iron and copper also, have lately been found in the highlands above Abergelau, in Denbighshire. They comprise various kinds of vessels, apparently domestic, as well as fragments of military weapons and articles of house furniture. We hope to receive further details, and to be able to give some account of them to our readers.

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS'S LETTERS.—A correspondent, who is collecting materials for memoirs of Archbishop Williams, wishes to be assisted in his researches by any members of this Association whose attention may be turned in a similar direction. It is supposed that many letters may still be in existence, and a communication of them, for the purpose of publication, will be thankfully acknowledged. It is much to be wished that a view and plan of the Archbishop's house, still standing at Conway, may be published.

ANCIENT COPPER SMELTING, ANGLESEY.—We learn from a correspondent in Anglesey that some circular cakes of copper, the results of ancient smelting, probably Roman, have been lately found in Anglesey; and we hope to lay some account of them before our readers in a future number.

Reviews.

SKENE'S FOUR ANCIENT BOOKS OF WALES—2 vols., 8vo.

WE had intended giving a lengthened review of this valuable work, one of the most important contributions to Celtic literature of the day; but such are the requirements for space in our Journal, made by archæological contributions, that it has become necessary to limit ourselves to a general notice. At the same time we have the less cause for regret at this circumstance, because Mr. Skene's book will almost, as a matter of course and necessity, find its place on the tables of all Celtic antiquaries and scholars, while a review of it, however ample it might be made in the ordinary course of things, could effect no more than a brief and, to some extent, an unsatisfactory outline. It may at once be stated, too, that some of the most important parts relating to the ethnology and language of the Picts were originally published in our own pages, and are, therefore, already in the possession of our members. One of the most remarkable features of the book in its present complete form is Mr. Skene's searching criticism of the texts of the four ancient books, in which he comments on the not very honest and withal the unsatisfactory manner, in which texts were "amended," "improved," and even vamped up, by a peculiar school of Celtic scholars during the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present; and he even lays his finger, though he abstains from pushing it home, upon a certain plague spot of Glamorgan-shire origin, which threatened to do, and indeed has actually done, much injury to the knowledge of Welsh literature in general. We do no more than allude to the subject, because it may painfully affect certain reputations still flourishing, and which we have no wish to disturb.

A great point with the author is to collect and record whatever may throw light upon the early history of the Cymry of the North of England; and, to our mind, this is one of the most important matters he has treated of. We recommend all that portion of his first volume to the careful study of our readers. Another matter, which will be duly appreciated by the Association, is to be found in the text and translations of the four ancient books themselves, which fill up and complete the second volume.

Mr. Skene writes with great force and clearness of diction, and his style is such as to remove any sense of embarrassment from what might otherwise be a deep and obscure subject, relating, as it does, to ethnological and philological topics known only to a few, and far removed from the ken of otherwise well-informed students of our national antiquities.

Had this work been published in France, and had it been composed with similar diligence and learning on a subject of Gaulish archæology, the Institute would have rewarded its author with titles and recom-

penses ; but in our own country it must remain to be distinguished by the approbation of Celtic scholars ; and it will certainly constitute a lasting memorial of the author's learning and ability.

NICHOLAS'S PEDIGREE OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

We have great pleasure in recommending this work to the notice of our readers. Its main object is to bring out the fact of the population of these islands not having been cut up into strictly separate and defined portions, such as the commonly received histories of schools and colleges usually represent them ; but as having been greatly intermixed, and even alternating during the periods immediately preceding the cessation of Roman power, and during the conquests of the Saxons. Dr. Nicholas works out his subject with great attention to details and collateral proofs, and writes throughout with cheerfulness and animation. He is not a theorizer, but a careful collector of historical proofs : he avoids the extremes of the author of *Our British Ancestors*, and lays the foundation of a rational system of early English ethnology.

Copious extracts, extending even to many pages, such as we cannot find space for, would be necessary to do full justice to this work ; we must, therefore, be content to recommend it to our readers as a learned and conscientious book which will amply repay them for careful perusal. If we might be excused for such a trite allusion, we would say—*"Decies repetita placebit."*